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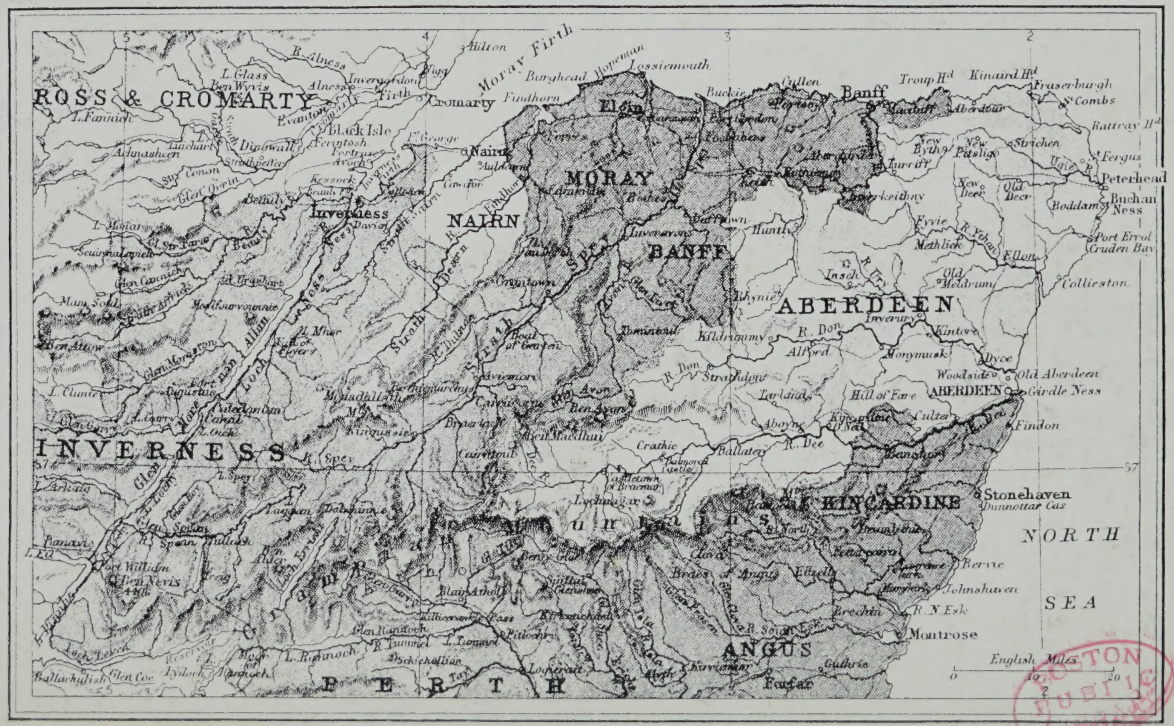
# NORTH-EASTERN SCOTLAND

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# THE KEITH BOOK

COMPILED BY

ADELAIDE KEITH MERRILL

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA
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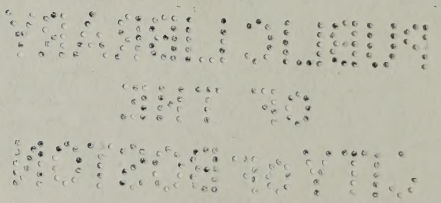

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TO

EUGENE A. MERRILL

*My husband and fellow traveler*

ADELAIDE KEITH MERRILL

# FOREWORD

The material in this book has come to me from various sources during many years. It is only in the last five years that there has been a definite thought of giving it a permanent form.

I wish to thank all the members of my family and the friends who have contributed written material and illustrations, and also those, present and absent, from whom the gentle reminder often came: "I hope you are going on with the Keith Book."

I have an especial word for the younger and coming generations of the Keith family who may read this history of "a nine-hundred-years-old name." Much glory is given to the valor of the mad ambition of war, the result of greed and envy. The centuries have not destroyed the illusion. Its results have come down to our own time. But now the world looks for a clearer vision of reality than war and that vision and reality will be given by you, the youth of today, and of tomorrow.

A. K. M.

The Leamington
Minneapolis, Minn.
April, 1934

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# THE KEITH BOOK

## Chapter I

# ANCIENT AND NOTABLE FAMILY OF KEITH, EARLS MARISCHAL OF SCOTLAND

WHEN we had been married five years my husband and I went on our wedding trip to Boston, leaving two children at home in Minneapolis. While we were visiting my uncle, Mr. James Keith, he showed me three books: "The Early Settlement of Bridgewater" by Nahum Mitchell — 1840, "History of Bridgewater" by Kingman — 1866, and "Epitaphs in Old Bridgewater" — 1882. A copy of each of these books was found at The Old Corner Book Store in Boston, for the History of the line of the Keith Family in America was in them. These books awakened an interest that began a collection of incidents in history in which the Keiths figured, made possible by the interest of my husband when we traveled in England and Scotland. In the late spring of 1897 my husband was obliged to go to Carlsbad on business. His mission being completed, he decided to extend his journey to England and he cabled me to meet him at Southampton. We went directly up to London, arriving in June on the day after the Queen's Great Jubilee. In London we found a litter of left-over wilted decorations, and the debris of receding crowds; the papers filled with pictures and descriptions of the vast parade of the loyal subjects of the Queen, the gorgeousness from India and Egypt, the skirl of the bagpipes and the tartan colors of Scotland, the soberness of the strength of Canada and Australia; all to do honor to the sixty year reign of a lonely little woman, who even on that

great day could not help the persistent thought: "There is no one to call me Victoria, now."

We of the United States sometimes regret we have no distinguishing uniform for our representatives abroad. Perhaps the time will come when we need it, but on that day Mr. Whitelaw Reid, with not a decoration, just an American citizen in a black suit, was the most notable figure in all that company. He was the Ambassador from the United States, England's strongest friend then, and now. We were rather breathless in even the receding excitement of "the next day," and the day after that the floating bunting was gone, London Streets were tidy and we opened the Times and read the prayer of Rudyard Kipling, the only durable part of all that great day of remembrance. It will abide in the hearts of men long after the day it commemorates is forgotten:

RECESSIONAL

*God of our fathers, known of old—*
*Lord of our far-flung battle line—*
*Beneath whose awful hand we hold*
*Dominion over palm and pine—*
*Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,*
*Lest we forget—lest we forget!*

*The tumult and the shouting dies—*
*The Captains and the Kings depart—*
*Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,*
*An humble and a contrite heart.*
*Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,*
*Lest we forget—lest we forget!*

*Far-called, our navies melt away—*
*On dune and headland sinks the fire—*
*Lo, all our pomp of yesterday*
*Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!*

*Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,*
*Lest we forget—lest we forget!*

*If, drunk with sight of power, we loose*
*Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—*
*Such boasting as the Gentiles use,*
*Or lesser breeds without the Law—*
*Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,*
*Lest we forget—lest we forget!*

*For heathen heart that puts her trust*
*In reeking tube and iron shard—*
*All valiant dust that builds on dust,*
*And guarding calls not Thee to guard,—*
*For frantic boast and foolish word,*
*Thy mercy on Thy People, Lord! AMEN.*

Soon after our arrival in London, Mr. James Keith of Abroath, Scotland and Farringdon Ave., London, gave me to read a copy of The Glasgow Herald of December 16, 1893, containing an article on The Lords of Dunnottar. This article was the beginning of my study of the History of the Keiths in Scotland, and because it was the beginning of a pleasurable interest that still continues, it introduces this compilation whose articles have come from many sources. Many times during the years, has come the thought of gratitude to Mr. Keith for this article which is the epitome of the Keith history from the 11th century to the 19th. Much of the history is repeated in following articles, but this has been purposely done to show the varied interest in the family in Scotland, and also that we of the present day may fix in mind the lives of ability, courage and loyalty that may well be our example. There are a very few lives that we may use as lovable warnings, which perhaps do as much for the betterment of the world as repelling examples.

## THE LORDS OF DUNNOTTAR

*Glasgow Herald, December 16th, 1893*

Running the eye over the "Union Roll" of our Scottish Peerage, and marking there the extinct dignities, one notices certain names against which stand the significant dates 1716 and 1746, Seton, Earl of Hintoun, Livingston, Earl of Linlithgow, Baron Balmarine — names all written large on some of the brightest or blackest pages of our history, have been blotted out and erased by the rebellion at Preston and Culloden. But first of them all — in place, in honour, and also in merit — is the name of Keith, Earls Marischal of Scotland.

There were some of these old houses which their country in the end could very well do without, and which in their fall did little to sustain their ancient grandeur. But the line of Keiths was perhaps never more honourable than when its hereditary honours had been lost. Among the many sad instances of great old families dying out in decay and degradation it stands a brilliant example of undegeneracy of race.

Wordsworth's regret at the vanishing of the empty shade of greatness is here inappropriate. For assuredly not the best of the old Marischals of Scotland, not even that Keith who turned the fortunes of the day at Bannockburn, or that other who endowed the Marischal College, would have needed to blush for the General of Frederick the Great who fell at Hochkirch, or the wise and kindly Ambassador with whom Rousseau took shelter at Neufchatel.

About the origins of most of the noble families of Scotland there hangs a mist of fable exhaling from the Herald's College, and the family of Keith is no exception to the rule.

The first Scottish Keith, says heraldic tradition, was a certain Robert, leader of the Catti, a German tribe which he brought with him to our shores. This Robert was present at the battle fought against the Danes in 1010 at Barry in Forfarshire, and

had the luck to kill the Danish leader. As a reward King Malcolm II, gave him lands in East Lothian, made him heritable Great Marischal, and, with fingers yet dripping with Danish blood, drew on the upper part of his shield three upright strokes, the origin of the "three pallets Gules on a chief" which formed afterward the family arms.

The story which reminds one of similar fables about the rise of the Hays and the Cunninghams, is in part, of course, an etymological myth invented to account for the name of Keith in East Lothian, the estate where the family is first authentically found settled in the reign of David I. Of course, too, it was firmly believed by the Keiths themselves, who as proof of it could show the "black stock of Dunnottar" an oaken table which this identical Robert brought with him from the Catti's German home. And in the sixteenth century, when George, the fifth Earl Marischal (the same who built the College in Aberdeen) was studying in Germany, he was received with distinction by the Landgrave of Hesse, the chief of the Catti, as a descendant of that tribe. Dismissing fable, however, we find the family in undoubted enjoyment of the hereditary honour of King's Marischal in the reign of David I, the time when the Scottish nobility took its rise from Norman immigration, when Norman customs came to prevail at the Court. The acquisition of this office, the holder of which was at once Master of the Horse, and Judge in the Court of Hanover, serves to show the prominence which the Keith's had then attained in Scotland. Yet beyond such glimpses of them as are given by official attendances at coronations, the family cannot be said to appear on the great stage of history for a century and a half. But then at last, in the person of Sir Robert Keith, it makes its entrance to some purpose.

After the execution of Wallace a kind of incorporating union of the two kingdoms was attempted by Edward I and a Parliament held in London, to which the clergy, nobility, and

commonality of Scotland were ordered to send representatives. Of these representatives Sir Robert Keith was one, and doubtless he gave his vote for the settlement of Scotland under an English governor and an English code of law. Ere long, however, he atoned for this defection—in which, after all, he sinned no worse than the other Scottish nobles—by joining Robert Bruce, and for reward he has his name enshrined in Barbour. At the battle of Bannockburn there was a moment very perilous to the Scots, when the dreaded English clothyard arrows were throwing their men-at-arms into confusion. It was then that King Robert ordered his Marischal "that Schyr Robert of Keyth was cauld" to advance "with a gret mange" upon the bowmen and disperse them. And Sir Robert on his part did his duty right well—

*"Stekand thaim sa dispitously*
*And in sic fusoun berand down*
*And slayand thaim for owtyn ransom*
*That thai thaim scalyt evirilkane"*

That was an honourable day's work for the Marischal of Scotland, and there was yet another some six years later, when with the other "Magnates Scotiae" he signed the famous appeal to the Pope, warning his holiness that unless he ceased to favour the English, Scotland must believe that to his charge the most High would lay "all the blood, loss of souls, and other calamities that should follow in either land."

It was in the 14th century that the Keiths acquired most part of those broad lands in the Mearns and Aberdeenshire which made them thenceforth one of the great powers in the North. Estates at Kintore and in Buchan were granted by Robert I and in the reign of his grandson Sir William Keith who had married the heiress of the Thames of Cowie rebuilt the castle of Dunnottar as his family seat. In doing so he fell foul of the church for having encroached on consecrated ground. He was

excommunicated by the Bishop of St. Andrews, and got the sentence loosed only by an appeal to the Pope. About the same time the family became hereditary sheriffs of the Mearns, with wild enough work before them in the way of maintaining law and order, for it must have been one of their deputies who in the reign of James I was literally "sodden and suppett in broo" on the hill of Garvock by the Lairds of Arbuthnott and Mathers and Pitarrow.

There were always, too, the savages over the Highland line to be guarded against, and at the battle of Harlaw a Sir Alexander Keith, who was brother-in-law to the Regent Albany, commanded the horse. It was in the reign of James II (1458) that his nephew was ennobled by the single title of Earl Marischal, and thirty years later the second Earl is found fighting, along with the Homes and Hepburns against his sovereign at Sauchieburn. And, of course, like almost every other great house in Scotland, the family has the red mark of Flodden upon its chronicle. In the Advocates Library they keep yet the Marischal's hammer that was borne by Lord Robert Keith, the son and heir of the house, who, with his brother William, fell fighting in the desperate ring that rallied vainly around James IV.

When the Reformation came the Keiths after some cautious hesitation, took part definitely on the Protestant side, William, the fourth Earl, was one of the protectors of George Wishart, and in 1556, when Knox was summoned to answer for his doctrine before the bishops in Edinburg and found the diet deserted, he was drawn, Nicodemus like, by the Earl of Glencairn to hear an exhortation from the Reformer in "the Bishope of Dunkellis, his greatloodgeing" by night. During the troubles of 1559, however, he ranged himself along with Huntly, in the party of the Queen Regent, but after her death, and when the Treaty of Edinburgh had been concluded, he ventured to declare for the Congregation and the Confession of Faith. "It is

long," he said in Parliament when the Confession was ratified, "since I had some favour to the Truth, but praised be God, I am this day fully resolved, and do further ask of God that not only I, but also my posterity may enjoy the comfort of the doctrine that this day our ears have heard." He was one of the subscribers of the First Book of Discipline, and his daughter some years afterwards was married to the Regent Murray, but "the greatness of the bancquett and the vanitie used theirat, offended many godly." "Thair," adds Knox, "began the masking which from year to year hath continued since." After all there seems to have been about Earl William a certain worldliness and caution, which he showed very conspicuously after the beginnings of the troubles between Kingsman and Queenmen, by shutting himself up in Dunnottar, a seclusion which won for him the name of "William of the Tower." In his time the fortunes of the family seem to have reached their height. His rental was 270,000 marks, and it is said that he could travel from Berwick to Caithness and sleep every night on his own estates. A more pleasing figure altogether is his grandson George the fifth Earl. That this nobleman was Ambassador to Denmark to arrange the marriage of James VI—chosen probably because his education abroad had made him familiar with the conditions of the Germans—does not now much matter to anyone. But it ought never to be forgotten that in 1593 he founded and endowed, for a Principal and two Professors in Philosophy, the Marischal college in Aberdeen, where for a few, on those stern granite countries, says Carlyle, the divine Pursuits are still possible, (thank God and this Keith) on frugal oatmeal. "A man always venerable to me," goes on the quotation, and venerable, too, to every thoughtful Scotsman, along with the few other fundatories nostri, Bishops Wardlaw and Turnbull and Elphinstone.

When in 1638 the great tide of Covenanting enthusiasm swept over Scotland the Keiths like most of the other noble

families were borne forward at first on the crest of the wave. The three ministers who were sent north to convert prelatical Aberdeen to the covenant found hospitality in the Earl Marischals town lodging, and from a "close" or covered gallery in front of it they preached by turns on the Sunday to an audience almost as unsympathetic as that of St. Paul at Athens. Next summer the representative of the house, William the ninth Earl came along with Montrose at the head of an army bearing banners "For Religion, the Covenant, and the Country" and "marching in good order and array," according to the discipline of Field Marshal Leslie, into "the burg of Aberdeen about ten hours in the morning, at the Over-Kirkgate Part." But like Montrose, this Earl was not long for Presbytery. The cumbernauld Band, the engagement and the battle of Preston mark the steps of his defection, and in the year after December he was captured at Alyth along with the Rump of the committee of Estates, by a party of Monks horse and sent off to London for a year's imprisonment in the Tower. Meanwhile at Dunnottar there was being enacted one of the most interesting and best known scenes in the history of that ancient fortress and of the Scottish Regalia, which being by ancient privilege in the custody of the Earl Marischal, had been deposited there after the battle of Dunbar. Everyone knows that romantic story, how the "Honours of Scotland" were saved from the besieging Commonwealth's men by being carried out among "hards" of lint in the lap of the parish minister's wife and buried by her husband under the floor of the church of Kinneff. The Keiths themselves had nothing whatever to do with saving the Regalia, but as the report had been spread that the Earl's youngest brother had carried them off to the continent, a reward was claimed for him at the Restoration, and granted in the shape of the Earldom of Kintore and the Knight Marshalship, while for the brave minister and his wife there was only a trifling pension.

At the Restoration also the Keith family changed their dwelling from Dunnottar to Fetteresso, and their ancient abode was soon covered with infamy by the cruel imprisonment in its dungeons of the Covenanting captives in 1683. Today for one visitor to the old ruin who remembered the Earls Marischal there are a hundred who think of the Whigs Vault, and of Peter Paterson, the original "Old Mortality," whom Scott found 100 years ago at his pious task upon the gravestones of the martyrs in Dunnottar Churchyard. The Keiths were now typical Tories of their time as described in Macky's Memoir.

William the ninth Earl, might stand for another Alan, Lord Ravenswood, or Sir Robert Redgauntlet, a very model of the rougher type of Scottish Cavalier, "Very wild," he was "inconstant and passionate, does everything by starts, hath abundance of flashy wit, a thorough libertine, yet sets up mightily for Episcopacy, a hard drinker." He opposed the union, and his protest on delivering up the Honours, his family's immemorial charge to be buried in that dusty chamber in Edinburgh Castle, has some of the pathos of the last of an "auld sang." Of a far nobler mould were his two sons, the last of their house, George the tenth Earl Marischal, and James the famous Marshal Keith. At the very outset of their career they plunged into the "fifteen." James the Pretender was received in the house of Fetteresso on his landing, and the older brother proclaimed him as James VIII at the Market Cross of Aberdeen. Attainder and Forfeiture followed, of course, but the brothers had meanwhile found a refuge in Spain, where George returned on a flying visit three years later, with the expedition backed by Alberoni, which came to grief in Glenshiel. From Spain in time he passed into the service of Prussia, and the intimate friendship of the Great Frederick whose Ambassador he was at the Courts of Marseilles and Madrid. It is pleasant to think that when old animosities had cooled and old dangers had vanished, he was kindly and honourably received by George

II, and allowed to inherit the estates of a kinsman, and that in return he showed a right Brittish patriotism by disclosing to Pitt the secret of the Bourbons family compact. He would probably even have settled again in his own country but Frederick would have him back. "If I had ships," wrote the King, "I would make a descent on Scotland to steal off my cher my lord, and bring him hither. I was your late brother's friend and had obligations to him. I am yours with heart and soul."

So back he went to a little cottage villa at Sans Soucie where until 1778 he lived much honoured by Frederick, "an excellent cheery old soul" as Carlyle describes him, "honest as the sunlight, with a fine vein of gaiety and pleasant wit." His name is oddly enough associated with those of the French Philosophers, for Rousseau, whom he befriended has left a glowing panegyric on him, and on his death his eulogy was pronounced by D'Alenbert. His brother James, however, the soldier, was probably the stronger character, and in him Carlyle found a man after his own heart. "A man of Scotch type, the broad accent, with its sagacities, veracities, with its steadfastly fixed moderation, and its sly twinkles of defensive humour — not given to talk unless there is something to be said, but well capable of it then." Scott must have had him and perhaps his brother, too, in his mind's eye when delineating the old Lord Crawford in "Quentin Durward." There is a tale significant of the kindness of the two brothers, of a poor Turk foundling picked up by James Keith at the siege of Oczakow, brought up by him and left after his death to the charge of the old Earl, from whom she would not marry away. At Oczakow Keith was in the Russian army, but ere long he entered the service of Frederick as Field Marshal.

In the seven years war he was one of the most distinguished of the Prussian generals, and at the disastrous battle of Hochkirch, against which his advice had in vain been given, he was slain. He lived gloriously said Rousseau "and died in the bed of

honour." His body which had been plundered by Croats, was recovered and borne to Berlin, where now in the garrison Kirche, to quote once more the picturesque words of Carlyle, "he sleeps, far from bonnie Inverugie, the hoarse sea-winds and caverns of Dunnottar singing vague requiem to his honourable line and him."

This article from the Glasgow Herald was loaned to me by Mr. James Keith, C E, Assoc, M Inst, C E, 27 Farringdon Avenue, London E C. & Arbroath, Scotland. Copied at 35 Upper Bedford Place W NC, Russell Square, London, July 3rd, 1897.

ADELAIDE KEITH MERRILL.

In the rather long Historical and Authentic Account of the Ancient and Noble Family of Keith, Earls Marischal of Scotland, which I hope some of you will have time to read, we are shown that our real beginnings were not with England or Scotland but with Germany, and the career of James Keith in Germany where he so gallantly served Frederick the Great and gave his life in this service makes a real bond between our family and that country, for his service and his sacrifice were fully appreciated. In the accompanying picture which I bought in Berlin in 1889 is shown a statue of Frederick the Great in Unterden Linden around the tall base of which are bas-reliefs of Frederick's various generals and marshals. Among them is his Field Marshal Sir James Keith. It was quite interesting to me at the time to find the Keith name in such good company, and to learn later that he was honored at Peterhead, Scotland, by a statue erected by the government in front of the city hall for the dedication of which the old Emperor William, grandfather of the late Kaiser came to Peterhead. It is mentioned in these records that a regiment in the King's army in Germany was called the Keith regiment in memory of this gallant Sir James Keith, Field Marshal of Prussia. The name of this regiment was changed during the Great War.

Statue of Frederick the Great Unter Den Linden, Berlin

## FULL AND AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE EARLS MARISCHAL OF SCOTLAND

Though Scotland, by reason of its soil, situation, and neighborhood with a powerful, and rival people, could not hitherto rise to that pitch of riches and grandeur to which other nations have arrived: Yet, for a long uninterrupted race of monarchs, and the antiquity of its noble family, it can at least vie with any in Europe. Of the nobility, some are originally Scots, and others, at different times came hither from foreign countries: Of the last sort are the Keiths, the chief of whom is the Earl Marischal, whose origin was Germany thus:

After the Germans, under Augustus Cezar, had subdued all Germany on that side of the Rhine, they employed the army against the Chattie, a warlike people, bordering on the Saltus Hercynius, who had frequently triumphed over the Charusii, and their other neighbours, and put a stop to the Roman Conquest. Augustus sent Germanicus Cezar, his sister's grandson, and husband to his grandchild Agrippina, on this expedition, with eight legions, commanded under him by C. Syllius and A. Ciecina, to subdue that powerful people, who being assisted by the Cherusii Chanci and other confederates, engaged in the common defence against the prevailing Romans, who could never be reduced entirely till the time of the Emperor Tiberius, when Germanicus marched against them with four legions and double the number of auxiliaries, and gave Ciecina the command of other four legions, and appointed L. Apronius with a body of men to guard the passes, fell in with them and slew great numbers; the old men and children, with many of the women, were taken prisoners, and the rest forced to secure themselves from the fury of the enemy, by swimming the river Adrana.

After this disaster, the Chatti offered terms of peace. Germanicus refused the Chatti conditions they proposed, and

burned Mattium, their capital city, upon which, a part of them under Arpus, submitted to the Romans, and retained possession of that country, now subject to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, one of whose titles is Chattorum Princeps. But the rest of the Chatti reckoned this submission dishonourable, abandoned their country, and after they had sought shelter for some time among the woods and mountains, and lost all hopes of returning into their country, fell down into Batavia, now in Holland, expecting to find a safe retreat.

Here they settled, and passed a course of years, but the natives afraid of a people who they heard were so warlike, and whom they observed to be so industrious and thriving sent them orders to leave their country, and seek out one more spacious and less populous. This was very surprising to the Chatti, who durst not return to the Continent, all now possessed by the Romans; and therefore, they desired assistance for transporting them beyond seas, which the Battavi desirous to be rid of them, readily granted. Being provided with ships, they set sail with their wives and children, and by a storm were forced upon different courses; for some of them whom Cambden calls Chatti Euchness were carried into the mouth of the Thames, whither they all probably designed as the nearest coast. But the greatest part was driven by the tempest to the northern parts of Scotland, which Fordon calls Chatti Malibosei, and landed in a country which ever since has been called Chatt-nes or Caithness, where they resolved to settle, finding encouragement from the largeness of the country and want of people to inhabit it.

The Scots, alarmed with the arrival of strangers, enquired their original design. The Chatti related their adventures, pleaded favour, because they had suffered by the Romans, whom the Scots had so vigorously opposed, and desired habitations; but the Scots either afraid of the neighbourhood of a people trained up in war whose stubborn tempers might some-

times prove dangerous; or, suspicious that they might endanger their safety by joining their enemy, refused them any share of their country, and commanded them to depart to which the Chatti, unwilling to set to sea after the dreadful storm they had escaped, would not yield, but resolved to make good their settlement. Whereupon the Scots being informed of their number being small, sent a body of men against them. The Chatti would willingly have declined fighting, but reckoning death preferable to sea danger, and finding that the force sent against them was but very inconsiderable, they encountered the Scots, and defeated them.

This loss the Scots designed to revenge and repair by employing a greater force, and entirely cutting off the Chatti; but, considering that the country they had possessed, was neither well inhabited, nor very valuable, and that they could not be driven out without very much blood; they therefore, resolved to wait a more convenient opportunity, and so suffered them to prepare habitations and settle themselves. The Chatti increased, and spread themselves over the coast country, till their number and power raised the jealousy, and awakened the envy of the Scots, who marched aginst them with a great army, and falling unexpectedly, after great havoc, drove them from the coast to the mountainous part of the kingdom, where they found such shelter from the hills and woods, as secured and defended them from the rage of the Scots.

It was about this time that the Prince of the Chatti, whose name was Gilly Chattan Moir, having married the daughter of Bruds, king of the Picts, began to be suspected of favouring his father-in-law against Alpinus, who was then the Scots' king; but when his son, Kennethus the 2nd, came to the throne, he being desirous to revenge his father's death, who had been defeated and slain by the Picts, declared war against them; and among the rest of the nobility, he likewise summoned old Gilly Chattan Moir, prince of Chatti, to attend his

standard. He being loath to appear in arms against his father-in-law, and yet willing to show his allegiance to his own king, stayed at home himself, but sent his eldest son with a body of men to bring King Kennethus. This young prince was slain in that battle, which was so glorious to the Scots, and proved the utter extirpation of the Picts. The youngest son of this Gilly Chattan Moir, succeeded his father as prince, or head of the clan, and it was in his time that the Chatti were driven to the wilds of Lochaber, and the neighboring mountain shires, where they spread into the famous families of McIntoshes, McPhersons, etc., acknowledging for their head, or chief, the lineal descendant of that surviving son of Gilly Chattan Moir's, who at this day, is the representative of the family of Keith.

The Chatti, having for a long time continued a distinct people from the Scots, being governed by their own prince and laws, living in the highlands till the Scots observed them to be a just and industrious people, made a peace, and settled a friendship with them. Yet they continued under their prince and laws, not being permitted to marry, or form any relation with the Scots, till the reign of Malcolm the 2nd, king of Scotland, and about the year 1005.

We shall satisfy ourselves with the general sketch given above; after they were admitted to join and unite themselves with the Scots. The histories and public records of the nation give a more particular and exact relation of those who have been chiefs of that race since their union with the Scots: The first of whom was

### I. Robert

Prince of the Chatti, in the reign of Malcolm the Second, when Sueno, King of Denmark, had conquered England, overthrown their king Ethelred, and assumed the royal authority, and shortly after designed to reduce Scotland to the same condition; and therefore, sent Olavius, governor of Norway, and

Enecus, viceroy of Denmark, thither with a formidable army, who first proved victorious in a battle near Nairn, in Murray; but afterwards were entirely routed at Mortlake; Enecus being killed, and Olavius forced to scamper to the hills.

Sueno, enraged with this overthrow, equipped two fleets, in which he ordered two considerable armies, one from England and another from Denmark, both commanded by his kinsman, Camus, of extraordinary fame for his strength, and martial exploits, to be embarked for Scotland, and the fleet being joined at St. Abb's Head, Camus landed his men at the Red-Head, in Angus; and after sacking Montrose, and ruining Brechin, proceeded to commit the greatest cruelties over all the country.

King Malcolm, upon the first news of the enemies designing this expedition, resolved to put the kingdom in the best posture possible; but finding the nation much weakened and dispirited by the former battles, and the enemy already in possession of one corner of the country, for they had entirely reduced Murray into their obedience; and he, being also destitute of all hopes of any other relief, resolved upon employing the assistance of the Chatti, who had been for a good many years pent up in the mountains; and by advice of his nobility, he commissionated some persons to represent the present posture of his affairs to them, to engage their assistance; offered them all the privileges and immunities of natural Scots; to contract marriages, and to unite as one people with them.

The Chatti very easily embraced the terms, and being informed of the enemies arrival they took arms, and under their leader, Robert, marched to join the king, who had levied an army as great as the shortness of time, and conveniences of the country would allow; and at the crossing of Tay, being reinforced by the Chatti, advanced straight upon the enemy, and encountered them at Barry, about six miles from Dundee. Both parties engaged with the greatest eagerness imaginable; the

battle continued long, and never did commanders manifest more courage and conduct, nor soldiers more fury. Multitudes fell upon both sides; the fields were covered with carcasses and the neighboring brook seemed to run in blood. But at last, by a favourable providence, the Scots became victors, and the Danes were overpowered, and forced to give way. The Chatti, under the young chieftain, fought with a notable bravery, and raised the admiration of both their young enemies and allies.

The Danes being routed, Camus thought of saving himself and some other eminent persons who had outlived the danger of the battle, and therefore endeavoured to make his escape into Murray, where the rest of his countrymen had settled the year before. The Scots were so shattered and fainted in the former engagement, that they were not able to pursue; but Robert, commander of the Chatti, designing to make the victory complete, carries with him a party of the fiercest and stoutest of his men, and about two miles from the place of battle, came up with Camus, whose prodigious strength, and undaunted courage had been known to the Scots on a former occasion. Desire of glory on the one hand, despair on the other, and their numbers nearly equal, made the engagement most fierce. The two champions fought single handed with great fury; and Robert, by his matchless valour, slew Camus upon the spot, and killed the rest who followed him.

The king, having heard the news, and desired to see Camus, who had appeared in battle, went straight to the place, and viewed him stretched on the ground; highly commended Robert's valour, and for a memorial of it, he dipped his three middle fingers in the blood of Camus, and drew three strokes, or pales, on Robert's shield, as the badge of his achievement. Robert having before the battle assured his soldiers that God whose house those savages had demolished, and whose service they despised, would give them victory, and said to those about him Veritas Vincit; which pales and words, Robert and his

successors have ever since kept for their arms and motto, in memory of that great action. There is yet upon the ground an obelisk of stone, called Camus's Cross, where are engraven the pictures of Camus dying, and the Scots killing the Danes; and a little village nearby retains the name of Cameston to this day. In the last age, Boethius, and our good author, who knew the country, testify that a multitude of big bones was digged up in one of the adjacent fields, and a huge stone coffin, in which some of Camus's prodigious bones were found.

This victory, so great, so happy, and seasonable to the Scots, nearly sunk by former disasters, and ruined by the power of a barbarous enemy, was next to the favour of heaven, and the valour of a great king, ascribed to the Chatti, and their magnanimous commander; and therefore, both king and people desired to make most liberal acknowledgment and pay the greatest marks of respect to Robert, and to his valiant followers.

The King knighted Robert, and for a reward of his services, created him hereditary great Marischal of Scotland, which is an office of great dignity and eminence, and of great power in peace and war, formerly one of the chief ancient offices of the crown; before officers of state were introduced into the nation. And, for supporting this dignity, the King conferred on him many lands; the chief of which was called from his name Keith Marischal, in East Lothian. Most of those who had followed Robert, and served the King in the last battle, were sent home and rewarded, not only with ample right and title to the lands they formerly possessed, but had others distributed among them, whose posterity continued to this day very powerful and numerous; spreading into the families of Macintosh, Farquharson, Macpherson, Shaw, etc., under the general name of Clan Chattan; and their commander, or chief, has since, instead of the German word Chattus, or Cattus, been according to the Scots dialect Keth or Keith.

He (Robert) married Margaret Frazier, daughter of Simon

Frazer of Tweedale, and of him descended a race of the greatest heroes that ever Scotland produced.

### II. Sir Robert Keith

Succeeded his father, when Sueno, King of Norway, invaded Scotland in the reign of King Duncan. He commanded a part of the Scottish army at the battle of Culross, and when they were unfortunately defeated, he escaped alive; and with Bancho and Macbeth, afterwards fell upon the Norwegians in the camp, and made such a dreadful slaughter, that there was scarce so many saved as to conduct and carry off their King to his ships. He married Elizabeth Straquhan.

### III. Sir Robert Keith

Succeeded his father, and married Elizabeth Cumming, daughter of John, chief of that Ilk; who, by King Alexander the 1st, was advanced to great honour and riches, and laid the foundation of many great families.

### IV. Sir Patrick Keith

His son, succeeded, and married Margaret Marr, daughter of Earl of Marr.

### V. Sir William Keith

Succeeded to his father, when Stephen, King of England, sent a formidable army against Scotland, because David refused to do him homage for the lands of Cumberland and Northumberland, etc. Having formerly sworn fidelity to Maud, the righteous heir, for these lands he got in England with his Queen. The Earls of Merch, Monteith, Angus, with Sir William Keith Marischal, encountered the English at Allerton, and after a bloody battle, proved victorious; slew many of the English, and took many prisoners; among them was the Duke of Gloucester, general of the English army, anno. 1133. He married Elizabeth Seton, daughter of the Earl of Winton's predecessor.

### VI. Sir Robert Keith

His son, succeeded; he, with Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, marched against Somerled, Thane of Argyle, and the other rebels who took arms against Malcolm the 4th, and defeated and dissipated them. He married Elizabeth Frazer, of the same family with whom the first Marischal had married.

### VII. Sir Henry Keith

Succeeded his father. He attended Wing William the Lyon, in his expedition against Henry the 2nd, of England, and with the Earl of Angus, defeated the English, after the king had been treacherously surprised by a party of Horse, during a treaty at Alnwick. He married Margaret Douglass, daughter to William, chief of the Douglasses.

### VIII. Sir William Keith

His son, accompanied King William, and his brother David, when they went to England to welcome King Richard from his return from the Holy war; and afterwards with the Earls of Fife and Athole, with an army against the Islanders, when under Gothred Makiel, they had rebelled and ravished all the country, killing most of the rebels. They carried their captain to the king. He married Jean Gordon, daughter of the chief of that name.

### IX. Sir William Keith

Succeeded, and attended King Alexander the 2nd, in his progress with the Queen through the Northern parts, and afterwards with his cousin, the Earl of Buquhan (Buchan), marched against Gilispy, who had pillaged much of Ross, burned Inverness and slew all who would not join him; but he and his sons were taken and beheaded.

### X. Sir Robert Keith

His son marched with King Alexander the 3rd, against Acho, king of Norway, when he seized the West Isles, and in-

vaded Scotland with 20,000 men, requiring 10,000 more before they should depart, but he was routed, and 19,000 of his men killed. This Sir Robert married Jean Ogilvy, daughter to the chief of that name.

### XI. Sir John Keith

Succeeded to his father, and married Margaret Cumming, daughter to the Earl of Buchan.

### XII. Sir Robert Keith

Shared largely of the troubles wherewith his country was shaken, after the death of Alexander the 3rd, during the wars between Scotland and England, but would never endure to a compliance with a foreign power, or enslaving of his country, though near allied to the Cummings, who were deeply engaged in the English interest. He married Barbara Seton, daughter to the Earl of Winton's predecessor, by whom, among other children, he had a daughter married to William the Hardie, the baron of Douglass, who bare to him two sons, viz., good Sir James, who raised the family, and Hugh.

### XIII. Sir Robert Keith

Was a most zealous defender of his country's liberty against the English. When his brethren saw that Mr. William Douglass was cast into prison, where he died, and was dispoiled of his estate by the English, anno 1280, he sent his nephew, called after good Sir James, to France, bred him up upon his own charges, and afterwards brought him home and entered him upon that course of loyalty and virtue, by which he and his family rose to so much honour.

He accompanied Edward Bruce when he went to take possession of the crown of Ireland, and gave him notable assistance at the taking in of Dublin Castle. He kept close by King Robert Bruce in all his travels. He was the chief instrument in gaining the battle of Inverury, which was the first that ever

that great Prince won; and for his signal services the king gave him one of his own houses, called Hallforest, and several lands nearby. At the battle of Bannockburn, he commanded five hundred horse; he gave the first onset, and defeated a party of the English sent to reinforce Philip Moubray, governor of Strevling (Stirling) which made way for that glorious victory. The Scots having killed 50,000 of the English, the King mindful of his services, did, at the Parliament of Perth, anno 1320, bestow upon him the greatest part of his cousin, the Earl of Buchan's lands, which were forfeited for adhering to the English interest.

After he had arrived at a great age, he was killed fighting most valiantly at the battle of Duplin, against Edward Baliol, with most part of his friends; and this is the reason why families of a more latter date are so numerous in their branches and cadets, because the Keiths having been in every action, and by virtue of their office of Marischal present at, and attended by their friends in every battle. The males were seldom allowed to increase to any considerable number, but this battle, anno 1332, gave them the severest blow they ever received. This Sir Robert married Barbara Douglass, daughter to the chief of that name, by whom he had two sons, viz: John who died before his father, leaving children behind him, and Sir William, who attended his cousin, good Sir James Douglass when he went with King Robert's heart to the Holy land.

### XIV. Sir Robert Keith

Son to John, succeeding to his grandfather, the last Marischal; he was a man of great courage and most active in driving Edward Baliol out of the country, and restoring King David. He besieged Perth when strongly fortified, and occupied by Macduff, Thane of Fife; and after three month's close siege took it, with the ground, and sent the Thane with his wife and children to Kildrummy, prisoners.

He married Margaret Hay, daughter of Gilbert Lord Hay, first constable of that family; by her he had two sons, William and Edward; and two daughters, one of whom married to John Maitland predecessor to the Earl of Lauderdale, and another to the laird of Drum.

Sir William, his eldest son, was one of the greatest heroes of his time: He was present with his father when he drove the Earl of Athol from the siege of Killblain, and afterward killed him, taking several prisoners, when the English sent two great armies into Scotland, under the command of the Earl of Montfort and Richard Talbot, and ruled it, and took himself prisoner, anno 1337.

He besieged the town of Perth, kept out by Thomas Ulter, for the English anno 1340, and took it after a dangerous siege. After many glorious exploits he was killed at the battle of Durham, where King David was taken prisoner by the English, anno 1346. The eldest son, Sir William, having died childless before his father, his brother succeeded him.

### XV. Sir Edward Keith

Married a lady in his own name, called in a charter of the 18th of King David's reign, Domina Isabel Keith, though we knew not of what family, unless it be Galliestown, mentioned by John Forbes. He had two sons, viz: Sir Edward who succeeded Sir John, who married Mary Cheyne, daughter of Reynold Cheyne, laird of Inverugie, Strathbreck, etc., about the year 1380. This branch of the Keiths continued a separate family for seven or eight descents, and then by a marriage (as shall be told afterwards) fell into the family again. This Sir John's great grandchild, Sir Gilbert Keith of Inverugie, married the Lord Graham's daughter, and by her he had several children. This second Gilbert married —— Ogston of Ludwharn, of whom is lawfully descended Sir William Keith of Ludwharn, knight baronet.

This Lord William's daughter was married to Robert, brother to King Robert the 3rd, and governor of the Kingdom. The eldest son of which marriage, John, who was Earl of Buchan, in Scotland, in 1402; and for killing the Duke of Clarence, and his other services at the battle of Banx, was created by Charles the dauphin, great Constable, and Earl of Diveraux, in France, anno 1421. His grandfather, the Lord Marischal, disposed to him Clarissimo Nepoli Nostro Joanni Senescalla Domina de Buchan, Camerari Scotia, Torras de Touch, Fraser, Drippis, etc., together with the office of Sheriff principal of Strevling, anno 1407; and there are several charters and papers belonging to the family, wherein Robert, the governor, calls this Lord William our beloved father. He lived about the year 1412, and was succeeded by his grandson.

### XVI. Sir Edward Keith

Succeeded to his father. They formerly contented themselves with the title of knight because the Marischal's office gave them honour enough. This man created Lord Keith by Robert the 2nd, about the year 1380. He had a daughter married to Sir David Hamilton, predecessor to the Duke of Hamilton, and a son who succeeded him.

### XVII. Sir William Keith

Now created Lord Keith, second Lord Keith that had been in that family; married Margaret Fraser, only daughter of the first marriage of the Thane of Cowie, by whom he got very many lands, and had three sons and a daughter. The eldest son, John, was a man of great valour, for at the battle of Oterburn he took his father's post as Marischal, he being then indisposed; and after James, then the second Earl of Douglass, general of the Scots army, was killed, and the English hold to have proved victors, he recovered the battle, beat the English, and took Ralph Piercy, brother to and conjunct commander with Henry Hotspur, Earl of Northumberland, prisoner with

his own hand. He married one of King Robert the 3rd's sisters, by whom he had a son Robert, and died before his father. This son Robert married, and had only a daughter married to the Lord Gordon, and he died also before his grandfather. The second son was Sir Robert Keith of Troup; he died also before his father, and left a son William, who enjoyed the estate and the honours of the family. The third son was Sir Alexander Keith, knight of Grandholm; and it was probably he that commanded the horse against Donald of the Isles of Harhaw, and make great slaughter of the Highland rebels, anno 1411.

### XVIII. William Lord Keith

Married Elizabeth Lindsy, daughter to the Earl of Crawfurd's predecessor. He had four sons, viz., Robert, John, William and Alexander; Robert was married, and died before his father, leaving only one daughter, married to the master of Gray, and the second son, William, succeeded.

### XIX. William Lord Keith

Was a man of singular prudence and great merit, during the unhappy discords betwixt Regent Livingstone and Chancellor Chrichton in the minority of King James the 2nd. By his influence and power he preserved the north country, otherways the seat of much discord, in a more than ordinary peace and tranquillity; and in every station as great Marischal and Sheriff-principal of the Mearns was most excellent in his administration of justice, and for his great services done to the king and country, was created Earl Marischal, anno 1455. He married Margaret, daughter to James, the first Lord of Hamilton.

### XX. William Earl Marischal

Succeeded his father in the honours and offices of the family, and a vast estate, amidst the confusion of King James the 3rd's reign. He acted a most wise and steady course, and so tem-

perate his duty to the unfortunate Prince, with his love to his country, that he endeavoured by all possible means to preserve the person and honour for the one and interest of the other. He was of a calm temper, profound judgment, and extinguishing divisions, and from the ordinary expressions he made use of in giving counsel, he was called Harken and take heed. He married Elizabeth Gordon, daughter to Alexander, first Earl of Huntly, and of whom he had several children. His eldest son, Robert, was a man of great hopes, he was put to, and fought most valiantly at the battle of Flowdon Field, where he left Sir William Keith of Inverugie, and Sir John of Ludwharn, with other friends. He married Beatrix Douglass, daughter to Archibald Bell, the Earl of Angus, and died before his father, leaving a son who enjoyed the estate and honours after his grandfather died.

When John, Duke of Albany, governor of the kingdom, went into France to renew the old league with Francis the 1st, anno 1520, this Earl Marischal had the custody of the young Prince James the 5th, in the castle of Edinburgh, in which trust he behaved so well, during the governor's absence that the king had all his life a great love for him and gave him many charters and privileges and jurisdictions upon the family. To him succeeded his grandchild.

### XXI. William Earl Marischal

Was one of the greatest men of his age for his personal merit, and got a great addition to the opulent fortune left him by his grandfather by marrying Margaret Keith, daughter and heiress of Sir William Keith of Inverugie, the successor of Sir John Cheyne and Marrian Cheyne; by whom he had several baronies, and had two sons and seven daughters. He was present at the bloody battle of Pinkie, anno 1547, and carried with him all his friends and followers who were of age and fit for arms, of whom he lost several.

His eldest son William, called the Master Marischal, was taken prisoner at this battle, with the Earl of Huntly, then chancellor, and the other persons of quality, and were detained at Alnwick till ransomed for £2000 sterling. He married Elizabeth Hay, daughter to George, seventh Earl of Errol, anno 1543, and died before his father, leaving a son likewise George, afterwards Earl Marischal.

This Earl's second son Robert, Commendator of Deir, had by the special favour of King James the 6th, that Abbacy erected to him in a temporal Lordship, by the stile and title of Lord Altree, which is as follows:

Aprocurtorie of Resignation of the Lands of Dier, in favours of Robert, Commendator of Deir, and George E. Marischal, on which the Charter of Erection proceeded.

"Unto the richt excellent, richt heich, and michtie Prince, oure Soverane lord King James the sext be the grace of God king of Scottis, zoure heines humble and obedient subjectes Robert Commendator of the Abbay of Deir and convent thereof, Greeting.—for asmeickle as we understanding that the Monastical superstition for the ilk the said Abbay of Deir was of auld erectit and foundit, is now be the laws of this realme alluterlie abolischeit, sua that na memorie thairof sall be heirafter; and considering that the maist pairt of the lands and rentis doitlet to the said Abbay proceedit of auld from the disposition of the proginetor, and predecessor of the richt nobell, and potent lord erle Merschall, Lord Keith &c. And, that the property of the maist part thairof is alreddie set in fev ferme to the said erle and his predeccessoceris, lauchfullie confirmit be yor Majestie and yor heiness vmqle darvist mother; and that the remanent of the saida landis ar alsvo sett in fev ferme to oyeris, the auld possessouris thairof. Thairof, and for diverss oyeris resonable causis and consideratiounis, moving we all with ane avise, consen and assent, and mature deliberatioune had yrupon, to haif maid, constitute, and ordainit, and

be the tennor heirof makis constituis, and ordainis honorabille men. And our well-belouittis Mr James Wardlaw, Aduocat,—and ilk an of theme, conjunctlie and seuarille, aure verie lauchfull, undoutted, and irreuocabille procourators, actoris, factoris, and spexiall errand beirors; givand, grantand, and committand to theme, and ilk an of theme conjunctlie and scuarillie, our full, frie plane, power, quall and speciall command, express bidding, and charge for us, and in our name, and upon our behalff, with all dew humilitie, and reverance, as becumes to resigne, reuvie, sempir, discharge, or give and demit frae us, and our successouris, all and sundrie the Landis, Lordchippis, Baroneis, Mylnis, Fischeings Woodis Parkis Forrestie Mansiounis, Manerplaces, Teinds, Chovis, Vydrts, Teindis Fruitis, Fermes, Annuelrentis, Marles Kaynis, Customes Dewties; particularlie underwritten Tenentis Tennendries, and service of frie Tennentis, Orchards, Zardis and all oyders Profites Richts, and Emolumentis perteining, or that richeouslie has perteinit to the said Abbay, and partrimonie hairof; and quhairof the Abbots and Convent of the same has bene in possessioune in ony time bypast in zor Majesties hands, to the effect under specifeet. And for errectioun of the same in ane tempoeall Lordship as follows,—That is to say, the maner, place of Deir, with all the houses, biggings, Orchardis, Zairdis, and odyr pertinents thairof, within the clausoure and precinct of the place; with the mains callit Cothill, . . The landis of Clerkhill . . The landis of Quartailhouse, and walkmylne thairof . . The mylne of Chrichie and multures of the same . . The landis of Dennis . . The Landis of meikle Auchrdie . . The landis of Auchmwngel . . The landis of Craigmylne . . The landis of Glauckriauch . . The landis of littl Elrick . . The landis Aulmad . . The landis of Badforsky—The landis of Auchleek . . The landis of Atherb—The landis Cryalie—The landis of Skillymarno . . The landis of Auchmather . . The landis of Altrie . . The landis of Bippieraw and Parkhouse of Biffie . .

The landis of Bruchill . . The mylne of Bruxle and multrue of the same . . The landis of Seroghill . . The landis of Kerktown of Deir . . The landis of Benvells . . The landis of meikle Elrick . . The landis of Fechill . . The landis of Monkieshill . . The landis of Grange and Rachill . . The fischertown of Peterhead, with portis, ancorages and fischeings hairof . . The landis of Carkensche . . The landis of Monkisholme . . The landis of Overalter . . The landis of Fouerne, an anuelrent of Threepund, VIsh VIIId to be upliftit furth of tillioch . . ane anuelrent of XXXIIIsh, IIIId, to be upliftit furth of toukis . . Ananuelrent of XLsh, to be upliftit furth of sauchok of Kenmondie . . The tenementes of landis and houses underwritten, layand within the burh of Aberdeen, they are to say all and hail the salmond fischeingis of Innerugie, in salt and fresh water . . The Abbay mylne of Deir within the wallis of the sd. Abbay . . The Kerktown of Deir, al lyand in the scherifdome of Aberdeen . . The landis of Barre, lyand in the schrifdome of Banff, with the tennentes, tennedris, feves of frie fermes, seruice of trie tennentis, richt and priviliges thairof quhatsumever, with hail teind schaires and oyderes teindis, profittis, and emolumentis of all and sundrie the Merkis and Parochiris of Deir, Peterugie, Fouerne and Kenedward, and hail landis situate within the said Parochiris, all lay and within the diocie of Aberdeen, vnit and annexit of auld to the sd. Abbay, and being ane pairt of the Patrimonie thairof with all richts, privileges and pertinentis quhatsumeur perteining, or that richteouslie myt, haif perteinit yairto, in favour of me, the said Robert Commendator, and of the said erle Merschell, ffor erectioune of the same landis Lordschippis, Baronies, and vyders teinds of the saidis Kirkis, and Parochiris, with mylne multures fischeings, mansiounes, mains houses places zairds, biggins alsweil being within the precinct and wallis of the sd. Abbay, as ellisquhair within this realme with all mailli fermes,

anuelrents, tennentis, tennendries and seruice of frie tennenties, fev fermes, emolumentis and coronities quhatsumever aforesaid, in ane temporal lordschip, to be calli in all tyme ading the lordschip of Altrie for enfeftment vnder the greit seill to me ye sd. Robert, Commendator forsd, in lyferent for all the dayes of my lyfetym, and to the said George erle Merschel, his aires maill and assignais heritable, in dew forme, and na vderwayis, provyding always that in cais the said enfeftment tak not full effect, that this prt. resignatioune and demissioune sal be of nane awail, force, nor effect. And generalie all and sundrie vyderthingis to do exerce and vce that to ye office of procuratorie in sik caises of law, or that we micht do thairin, or self, and we war personalie put fferme and stabile, haldane, and for to hald all and quhatsumever things our saidis prors, or any of yame, conjunctlie and severallie, in the premises, richteousli leids to be done under ye pane of law. In witness of yhe ilk, thing to this eres of procuratorie, resignation and demissioune, subscrivit with our hands, the comoun seill of said Abbay is hunging at Edinburgh, the sewint day of July, the zeir of God Jm ve Fourescoir seven zeirs, before thir witnessese, William Knox, James Hog Andrem Duffous secrietors to the said Commendator, and Jas Jamesone, Notar Publict.

Robert Keytht, of Deir,
David Howesone,
James Brown.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Lunday of Bentholm, by whom he had one daughter, Margaret, married to John Erskine of Dun. He died at Paris in the year 1551, so that the peerage failed, and his estate fell to the family of Marischal.

Earl Marischal attended Queen Mary on his own charges to France, and was chosen one of the twelve, by whose council the affairs of the kingdom were to be managed.

He was a most zealous promoter of the reformation, and yet was so loved by the Queen royal, that when a-dying, she called him particularly, recommended the queen her daughter, and the peace of the kingdom to his care, and kissed him when he took leave.

He was against all irregular measures, and therefore desired John Knox to write to the queen, and desire a reformation in the church, and the Earl of Glencairn delivered the letter; and when the confession of faith was presented to the parliament, anno 1560, and several who favoured the reformation pressed the subscribing of it, the Earl Marischal stood up and said, "It's long since I carried some favour for the truth, and was somewhat jealous of the Romish religion, but this day hath fully resolved me of the truth of the one, and falsehood of the other; for seeing, my Lords, and Bishops (who by their learning can, and for their zeal they should hold to the truth, would, as I suppose, gainsay, anything repugnant to it), say nothing against the Confession we have heard, I cannot think but it is the very truth of God, and the contrary of it a false and detestable doctrine;" whereupon the Confession was approved and authorized, and the reformation settled.

By his magnificent living, and the vast charges he had been at in public office, he had drawn his estate into considerable burthen. When he began to reflect upon this, he was galled, that an ancient family and great fortune should suffer any decay in his person and therefore confined himself at his castle of Dunnottar, till his debts were thereby paid, where he continued the space of seventeen years and some months, during which he administered justice, that from the shire of Mearns of which the Earls Marischal are heritable Sheriffs, there was no protest raised before the lords of the council and session, nor any other judicature; and so improved his fortune, that it exceeded any possessed by a Scots subject.

From his long and voluntary confinement he was called William that kept the Tower.

This Earl, dying very aged, on the 7th of October, 1581, he was succeeded in his estate and honor by his grandson.

## XXII. George Earl Marischal

He was trained up at school, and made extraordinary advancements in Latin, Greek, and other parts of scholastic learning. When he was 18 years of age, he was sent into France with his brother William, where he soon accomplished himself in the language, feats of arms, and other civilities of that nation, and carefully studied the politics of the court and constitution of the government. Theodore Beza being at that time in great vogue for his learning, and for defending the reformed religion, our young nobleman and his brother left France, and went to Geneva, where they staid in Beza's own house, and under his inspection read Divinity, history, oratory, and everything that served to recommend a great man. After they had staid here for some time, they designed to have visited most of the courts in Europe; but very unfortunately the younger brother, William, a youth of great parts, was killed in a tumult among the citizens of Geneva. Upon his death, George left Geneva, travelled through Germany and Italy with their dependencies, and so thoroughly understood all the several courts, customs, laws, etc., that he might well have passed for a native of every country he had seen.

The King employed him in all the wealthiest affairs of state, and conceived so high an opinion of him, that he pitched on him as the fittest of all Scots nobility to go as ambassador to Denmark to accomplish his marriage with Queen Anne and to bring her to Scotland, anno 1589. In his retinue were the Lord Dingwall, of his own name and family; Sir James Scrimzeor of Dudhope, Mr. John Skeen, Kings advocate, and Mr.

George Young, archbishop of St. Andrews. In this embassy he behaved to the great admiration of the Danes, and glory of the Scottish nation, and received the particular commendation of the King and council for his singular good service at that time. This affair, though it brought him great honour, yet it made a vast diminution in his opulent fortune, his charges having been very great, and to this day remaining a debt on the crown. After this the King regarded him mightily, and in the greatest difficulties of state had recourse to his counsel; when the Spanish plot had kindled a flame in the nation, and some of the nobility were in arms, anno 1593, he was made Lieutenant of the North, and very successfully restrained the discords, and resettled the peace of the Kingdom. He was very forward in reforming and cultivating the country, and was for civilizing the people. As well as a perpetual monument of his piety, and for the better advancement of learning, he founded a college in New Aberdeen, anno 1593, which he endowed with the ample privileges of a University, and bestowed on it out of his own fortune, a yearly revenue for maintenance of a principal, and three Professors of Philosophy; which first foundation has been mightily enlarged since, by the generosity of several contributors. Of this college the Earls Marischal are (were till 1715) perpetual patrons; and it has produced great numbers of men famous for their learning, and for their zeal to the church and to the king. The histories of those times present this man to the world in all the considerable actions done in the country. And, as the highest mark of honour which a subject could be capable of, King James the 6th, then in England, clothed him with royal authority, and made him Commissioner to the Scots Parliament, anno 1607. And after he had served his king and country in many eminent stations, he died exceedingly lamented at his Castle of Dunnottar, April 2nd, 1623, in his 70th year of his age, and was interred with his ancestors, at the church of St. Brides with this epitaph upon him:

*Cum Patriam and Proavos raris virtuibus ornes,*
*Nonne ergo debet Scotia multa tibi,*
*Ecclesia, Turras, Pallatia splendida abunde.*
*Ingenio jam stant adificata tuo,*
*Est Marischalla domus Boreae lux maxime pura,*
*Semper Romani a Dogmate Pontificis,*
*Rex and Regna tibi debent quoq; Danica quod tu,*
*Curaris Thalamis consociare suis,*
*Sic merito Rex, Religio, Respub. musoe.*
*Legent in Tumulo nunc Marischalls tuo.*
*Struxit Aberdomae Solymam, fundavit Ahenas.*
*Phoebus ubi cantant, and sacra turba vigent.*

This epitaph was taken from Simpson's History of the Church of Scotland.

This noble Lord married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Lord Hume, by whom he had William, his successor, and a daughter Anne, married to William Earl of Mortoun; secondly, Margaret, daughter of James Lord Ogilvy, by whom he had Sir James Keith of Benholm, who by Agnes his wife, daughter of Sir David Lindsay of Edziel, had a daughter married to Sir Archibald Primrose of Dalmeny, clerk register in the reign of King Charles the 2nd, ancestor to the Viscount of Primrose.

### XXIII. Wm. Earl Marischal

Was a great patron of learning and virtue, which recommended him much to the favour of King Charles the 1st, who finding him a man of great honour and fidelity, called him to his privy counsel, where he carried himself very well in every thing relating to the crown, and to the government in church and state. He died in the prime of his age, on the 28th of October, 1635, leaving issue by his wife, Lady Mary Erskine, daughter of Scotland, three sons, William, his successor, George, and John Keith, the youngest; also two daughters whereof Janet was married to Alexander Lord Pitsligo, and Mary to John

Lord Kilpont, son and heir of William Earl of Airth and Monteith.

John, being instrumental in securing the regalia of Scotland from falling into the hands of Oliver Cromwell, was, after the restoration, June 26th, 1678, made Earl of Kintore, he being created knight-marshal at the restoration, 1661, by Charles the 2nd. He was also by the said king, made privy counselor and treasurer deputy; and, by Lady Margaret Hamilton, his wife, daughter to Thomas Earl of Haddington, he had a son, William Lord Keith, and two daughters; which William married Catherine, daughter of David Murray, Viscount Stormont; by her he had John, his heir, William, and two daughters; of which Lady Catherine, the eldest, was married to David Lord Halkerton, whose great grandson is the present Anthony Adrian Keith Falconer, Earl of Kintore. The above John Keith having married Miss Erskine, daughter of James Erskine of Grange, had no issue; upon which his brother succeeded him as Earl of Kintore, who never married; at his death the estate fell to George Earl Marischal, who dying abroad without issue, the estate fell to the Earl of Halkerton family.

### XXIV. Wm. Earl Marischal

He was in France when his father died, and returning by way of England, King Charles kept him there for some time. The unhappy troubles were then begun and his quality and character engaged him very deep in them, though very young. He commanded a regiment of horse in 1648, at the unfortunate engagement for the King's liberation; and when the Scots were routed by the English rebels at Preston, he hardly reached with his life. After this he returned to Dunnottar, where in anno 1650, he most magnificently entertained King Charles the 2nd, with the Duke of Bucks, and all the persons of quality that then attended the king. He designed to have accompanied him into England, but the king commanded him to remain at home with the Earls of Crawford and Glencairn to govern the

nation; and when most of the King's friends had met at Elliot to concert measures for supporting the royal cause, they were surprised by a body of English horse, and the Earl Marischal sent prisoner by sea to the Tower. During imprisonment, the English possessed his estate, and allowed him no maintenance but what he received from his mother, the Countess Dowager. After it had pleased God to restore the King and in consideration for his great services, he made the Earl Marischal lord privy seal, and conferred on him many other marks of royalitie. He married first Elizabeth, daughter of George Earl of Wintoun, by whom he had three daughters: Margaret married to Sir John Hope of Hopetoun, and again to Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarony; Mary to Robert Viscount of Arbutnot, Jean to George Lord Banff; secondly Anne daughter to Robert Earl of Mortoun, but by her he had no issue. He died in 1671 at his house in Inverugie, and was succeeded by his brother.

### XXV. George Earl Marischal

During the confusions of the nations, he went into France and acquired great honour in the wars there. He returned home as soon as he found an opportunity of serving the king; and in 1648 he commanded a regiment of foot on that unfortunate engagement for delivering the king. At Preston he was taken prisoner, but made his escape, and in 1651, when King Charles the 2nd marched into England he commanded another regiment at the unhappy battle of Wircester, he was appointed with three regiments to guard a bridge, which post he maintained with extraordinary courage; for after the King's army was scattered, he stood the shock of the rebels, and last of his countrymen. He was taken with his sword in his hand.

He was a man of undaunted courage, extraordinary honour, unspotted honesty and a zealous protestant. He married Lady Mary Hay, daughter of the Earl of Kinnoul, by whom he had an only son. He died at Inverugie in 1694.

## XXVI. Wm. Earl Marischal

Succeeded his father; he was a nobleman of a great character, both in public and in private life; so generous and liberal and so magnificent in his way of living, that he considerably impaired his fortune. He was a sure friend to those in distress; a kind master to his tenants, and firm to his religious principles. The time he lived in being peaceable at home, he had an opportunity to appear in business; and it seems he had no mind to engage in the wars abroad.

In the reign of Queen Anne, he was zealous in opposing the union of the two kingdoms and before the conclusion thereof entered a protestation in these words, "I do hereby protest, that whatever is contained in any article of the treaty of Union betwixt Scotland and England, shall in no manner of way derogate from, or be prejudicial to me or my successors, in our heritable office of great Marischal of Scotland; in all time coming, or in full and free enjoyment and exercise of the whole rights, dignities, titles, honours, powers, and privileges, thereto belonging, which my ancestors and I have possessed and exercised as rights of property these 700 years; And I do further protest, that the parliament of Scotland, and constitution hereof, may remain and continue as formerly; And I desire this my protestation may be inserted in the minutes, and recorded in the books of Parliament, and thereupon take Instruments."

In the year 1710, he was elected one of the 16 Peers to serve in the Parliament of Great Britain; in which capacity he had not served two full years, when he died on the 27th day of May, 1712, leaving issue by his wife Mary, daughter to James Drummond, Earl of Perth, then chancellor, two sons and two daughters; whereof Mary was married to John Fleming, Earl of Wigtoun, and Anne to Lord Gairles, oldest son of the Earl of Galloway; and of the sons which were George and James, the eldest succeeded in the honours.

## XXVII. George Earl Marischal

Being a nobleman of a military genius, Queen Anne, to encourage and countenance his promising inclination, gave him, when he was Lord Keith, and only a youth, a troop of horse and then preferred him to be captain of her majesty's guards. At Queen Anne's death on the accession of King George the 1st to the crown, he resigned that command, and joined the Earl of Marr, with a troop of horse, consisting chiefly of Buchan gentlemen, which he commanded. For his unwearied attachment to the unfortunate house of Stuart, and accession to the rebellion in 1715; after the discomfiture of Chevalier de St. George, the pretender, and the rebel army at Sheriffmuin, and when the Earl of Marr and their officers were obliged to shift for themselves, George Earl Marischal was attainted, and his lands forfeited, for which cause he went with his brother James over to France. In 1716 he returned, and made some small attempts at Glenshee, but with an equal want of success. After which he again left the kingdom, and got some command in the King of Spain's army. The Earl himself kept his Spanish command for some time, and finding it inconvenient to preserve his religion (being a protestant), he gave it up, and retired to France, where he lived in a very frugal but genteel way. In 1745, when the young Chevalier made the memorable attempt, it was thought that Earl Marischal would have joined him; but whether it was that he did not think the enterprise advisable, or that he was left at the court of France to solicit for the succour that court had promised, he did not appear at that time in Scotland, to the great surprise of all his old friends. When that enterprise was defeated, the Earl left France, being, as was given out, disobliged at that court for betraying the young Chevalier, and retired to Prussia, where the king in his exile received him most graciously, and gave unto him the government of Neufchatel. After conciliating the favour of the

crown, through the mediation of his royal patron, he spent some time in Scotland.

When he arrived at Peterhead, he went to the bridge of Inverugie, but could proceed no further, but sent his secretary to examine the state of the Castle, who found it to be in ruins. What a heart must he have felt, and how agonizing to view his once splendid seat, now robbed of its primitive grandeur, and become a prey to the merciless power of the storms, and in a ruinous, desolate, and forlorn condition.

I was informed by a very old man, who was one of the many attendants that accompanied his lordship from Peterhead to the bridge, that, when met by his numerous vassals and friends, who welcomed him with every testimony of joy, that he even wept over the shattered remains of his former ambition.

During his stay, the King of Prussia wrote to him the following beautiful letter:

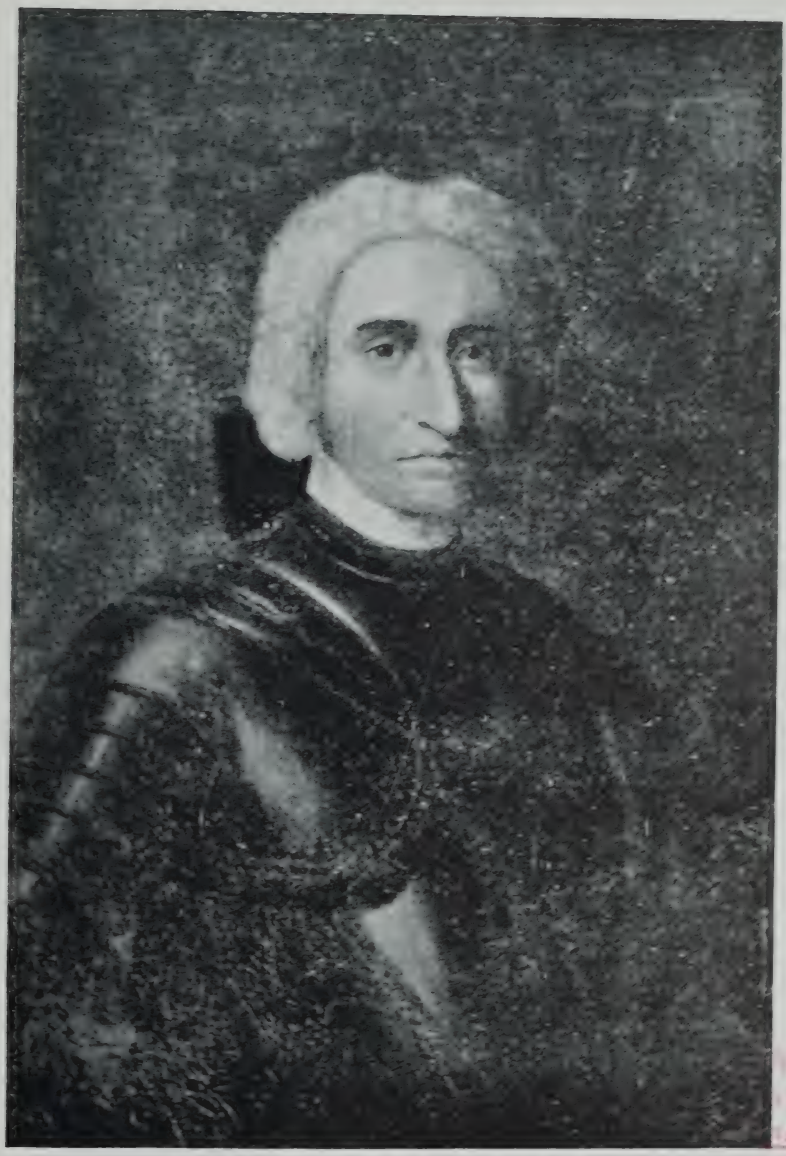
"I cannot allow the Scotch the happiness of possessing you altogether. Had I a fleet, I would make a descent upon their coasts and carry you off. The banks of the Elbe do not admit of these equipments; I must therefore have recourse to your friendship, to bring you to him who esteems and loves you. I loved your brother with my heart and soul; I was indebted to him for great obligations. This is my right to you, this my title.

"I spend my time as formerly; only at night I read Virgil's Georgics, and go to my garden in the morning, to make my gardener reduce them to practice; he laughs both at Virgil and me, and thinks us both fools.

"Come to ease, to friendship, and Philosophy; these are what, after the bustle of life we must all have recourse to."

He returned (as might be expected) to Prussia, and died in Berlin without issue in 1778.*

*His titles were restored in 1782, and claimed in the same year by George Keith, Esq., of Northfield, a descendant of Sir Robert Keith, which claim was examined before a respectable jury of noblemen and gentlemen, of which the Earl of Buchan



George, Tenth Earl Marischal

Much more might be said regarding his travels, and zeal for the cause in which he was unfortunately engaged, but it is hoped the above will suffice; those who are still desirous of perpetuating in their memories every particular and trivial incident which befell this last, and almost now forgotten branch of the noble house of Marischal, will by perusing the histories of the rebellion in 1715, in which he was actively engaged, get his portrait at full length, coloured with all the various tints and diversity of opinion.

### James Francis Edward Keith

Field Marshal in the Prussian service, was the youngest son of William Earl Marischal of Scotland; and was born in the castle of Inverugie and baptized on the 16th day of June, 1696.

He was designed by his friends for the law, and William Meston was appointed tutor to his brother and him, but he did not continue long under the tuition of Mr. Meston, for his inclination led to arms; and the first occasion of drawing his sword was at the age of 18 years when the rebellion broke out in Scotland. Through the instigation of his mother, he joined James' party, was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and made his escape to France. Here he applied to military studies; and going to Madrid, he, by the interest of the Duke of Liria obtained a commission in the Irish brigades, then commanded by the Duke of Ormond. He afterwards attended the Duke of Liria, when he went as ambassador to Muscovy; and being by him recommended to Czarina, was promoted to the rank of

was chancellor, to examine the validity of his claim to the title, dignity, and honour of Earl Marischal of Scotland when the jury unanimously found that the claimant, George Keith, is lineally descended as heir male of the body of Sir Robert de Keith, great Marshal of Scotland, in the reign of King James the 2nd, which Robert left several sons. William the first Earl Marischal and John de Keith, of Troup, ancestor to the claimant, immediate substitute in the honours failing issue of the said William, by which Mr. Keith claims as remainder man, and heir of tailzie, conformable to a charter granted to his predecessor, in the reign of King Robert Bruce. Such connected chain of evidence, from 1413, is without parallel even in the annals of Scotch nobility, and much more in those of this country. This claim was not confirmed.

*Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland.*

Lieutenant-General, and invested with the order of the Black Eagle. He distinguished himself by his valour and conduct in the Russian service, and no inconsiderable share in the revolution that raised Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter the Great, to the throne. He also served in several embassies; but finding the honour of that country, but a splendid kind of slavery, he left that court and entered the Prussian service. The king of Prussia made him Field Marshal of the Prussian armies, and governor of Berlin; and distinguished him so far by his confidence, as to travel in disguise with him over a great part of Germany, Poland, and Hungary. In business, he made him his chief counsellor; in his diversions, his chief companion. The king was much pleased with an amusement which the Marshal invented in imitation of the game of chess. The Marshal ordered several thousand small statues of men in armour to be cast by a founder, these he would set opposite to each other, and arrange them in battalia, in the same manner as if he had been drawing up an army; he would bring out a party from the wings or center, and show the advantage resulting from the different draughts which he made. In this manner the king and the Marshal often amused themselves and at the same time improved their military knowledge.

This brave and experienced general, after many important services in the late wars of that illustrious monarch, was killed in the unfortunate affair of Hochkirchen, in Lusatia, in the year 1758, by the Austrians under Count Daun, in his 63rd year. He was found in the field of battle by the Austrians next day, and carried to the chapel of Bautzen, where he was buried with all the military honours due to his rank, under a triple discharge of 12 pieces of cannon, and of the small arms of the regiment of Collerodo.

With respect to his military capacity, let the siege of Oczakow, the battles of Williamstadt and Rosbach, and the danger-

ous but safe retreat of the Prussians from Prague, etc., under his conduct, before a superior force, witness.

Green says, Frederick, with whom he was deservedly a great favourite, had his corpse taken up and sent to Berlin where he was again interred with the greatest military honours.

THE FOLLOWING STANZAS, WHICH ARE TAKEN FROM AN OLD UNPUBLISHED BALLAD, CONFIRM THE OPINION THAT FREDERICK LOVED KEITH

*When Frederick knew that Keith was dead*
*He cried, my father dear,*
*My dearest friend, when hard bestead,*
*Thy counsel still was clear.*

*Prince Frederick, of the same blood,*
*Lies by thee, slain, indeed;*
*But thou, brave Keith, worth thousands ten,*
*For help, in time of need.*

*Thou wast my cabinet of wit;*
*Thou wast my ruling plan;*
*Thou wast the darling of my heart,*
*O thou, dear mortal man,*

*And for the sake of you brave Keith,*
*My tears I cannot dry;*
*My sword in peace shall ne'er be sheath'd*
*Till Daun,* or I shall die.*

* The Austrian Commander.

## Chapter II

# LORDS OF DUNNOTTAR, THE CROWN JEWELS, DUNNOTTAR CASTLE, AND KINTORE

REFERENCE is made in the article "The Lords of Dunnottar" to the preserving of the Regalia of Scotland by the Keith Family. There was no clear impression of the fact, however, until we went from London to Edinburgh in 1897 and there in the Crown Room of the Castle saw the crown and sword and sceptre, still with the languid interest of a hot July day. Not realizing they were any particular affair of mine I bought the offered pink pamphlet giving the "history of the crown jools, ma'am," and went out in the glare of the courtyard and from a cart of various and sundry bought the accompanying two post-card pictures and returned to the Balmoral Hotel on Princes' Street, tired and hot but victorious, for had I not done my duty as a traveler? Not fully, for there was the little pink pamphlet to be, at least, looked into, for one must not squander its price of one and six for nothing. Not in Scotland. Curious what a little Scotch thrift may lead to; I took the little book and verily I did "eat it up," for there in the words of our beloved Sir Walter Scott was the story that was my introduction to the history of the glory and the sadness of the Keith family from the very beginning of Scotland. This was the story of how Lady Keith whose husband, the ninth Earl Marischal, was imprisoned in the Tower of London, forgetting her personal anxiety, effectively planned to save the Honors of Scotland, a sacred symbol that to its defenders stood for God and County. It is all in the History of Scotland by Sir

Dunnottar Castle from the North

Walter Scott, for beside being an antiquarian, he was by marriage a connection of the Keith family. Later we come to his good friend, the Lady Anne Murray Keith.

If this book, happily, by its personal interest in the family name, leads to an interest and study that would not otherwise have been, it will fulfill the purpose for which it has been compiled. To sit down in cold blood to the reading of a history or any book just because it is good for us brings little profit. Mrs. Browning says, "We get no good, believe me, from being ungenerous even to a book, so much profit for so much reading." And then she goes on (in Aurora Leigh) to show how much more we receive if we give to the reading something already our own. And so, I am hoping that this family book may help to make Scotland our own. To that end I must tell you of a book I hope is already somewhat known though it was printed as late as 1930, "In Search of Scotland," by H. V. Morton, published by Dodd, Mead and Co., New York. On page 61 Mr. Morton mentions the Regalia of Scotland, and through the book there are various references to the Keiths, but the real worth is that in this book is shown the Soul of Scotland, and our inheritance of the things that are not seen. This is especially emphasized in the description of Scotland's National War Shrine.

From the little pink pamphlet bought in the Crown Jewel Room in Edinburgh Castle, I quote the following:

THE REGALIA OF SCOTLAND

*Consists of the following:*

(1) The Crown of Robert the Bruce (14th) Arched over by James V in 1536. Last used by Charles II in 1651. Deposited in the Crown-Room after the Treaty of Union, 26th March, 1707, where it remained in obscurity, concealed in the great chest now lying at the east end of the room, till discovered by

a State Commission including Sir Walter Scott, on the fourth of February, 1818. The Crown measures about nine inches in diameter, twenty-seven in circumference, and six and a half inches in height from the bottom of the lower circle to the top of the cross. The weight is fifty-six ounces. It is adorned with diamonds, rubies, pearls, topazes, amethysts, emeralds, sapphires, carbuncles and jacinths. Its eventful history is graphically described in the History of Scotland by Sir Walter Scott.

(2) Lord High Treasurer of Scotland's Mace of Office.

(3) The Sword of State. Presented to King James IV by Pope Julius II in 1507.

The whole Sword is five feet long, the Scabbard being of crimson velvet covered with filigree work and silver.

(The belt of the Sword was restored to the Regalia in May, 1893, by the Rev. Samuel Ogilvy Baker, descendant of Ogilvy of Barras.)

(4) The Sceptre. A slender and elegant rod of silver, gilt with gold, about thirty-nine inches in length; ornamented by small figures representing the Virgin Mary, St. Andrew, and St. James; and surmounted by a large globe topped with an oriental pearl. Ascribed to James V in 1536.

## ADDITIONAL JEWELS

The late Cardinal York, the last male descendant of King James VII bequeathed to his Majesty George IV four ancient Jewels that had always remained in the possession of his family; and soon after the accession of His Majesty William IV, these Jewels were in His Majesty's presence, delivered to Sir Adam Ferguson, Knight, Deputy-Keeper of the Regalia of Scotland, with an injunction that these interesting reliques of Scottish Royalty should, under the direction of the Officers of State in Scotland, be forewith deposited in the Crown-Room.

These Jewels were accordingly deposited in the presence of certain Officers of State, on the 18th of December, 1830, and are as follows:

(5) "The St. George" or Badge of the Order of the Garter, of Gold, richly enamelled, and set with diamonds, being that worn by King James VI appendant to the Collar.

(6) A Ruby Ring set round with diamonds, being the Coronation Ring of King Charles I.

(7) The St. Andrew, having on one side the image of the Patron Saint finely cut on an onyx, set round with diamonds—on the other side the Badge of the Thistle, with a secret opening, under which is placed a fine miniature of Anne of Denmark, Queen of James VI.

(8) A Golden Collar of the Order of the Garter—being presented by Queen Elizabeth to King James VI of Scotland on his being created a Knight of the Garter. He was James I of England.

## CROWNING OF CHARLES I AND CHARLES II

Upon the accession of Charles I to the Scottish Crown, the new monarch is said to have expressed his desire that the Regalia of Scotland should be sent up to London, for the purpose of his being there inaugurated. As this was esteemed contrary to the independent rights of his native kingdom, the King found it necessary to visit Scotland in person, when, upon the 18th June, 1633, he was invested with the Royal Robes, Sword, Sceptre, and Crown, after the accustomed manner.

Charles II was crowned at Scone, under no very favorable auspices, on the first of January, 1651; but the events which followed were fraught with so much danger to the existence of Royalty and all its emblems, that we shortly after find the Estates of Parliament taking measures for the preservation of the Regalia from a foreign enemy.

It had been for a length of time the custom, that while the Scottish Parliament was not sitting, the Honours of the Crown were committed to the charge of the Lord High Treasurer, or, when that office was in commission, to those Commissioners by whom the duties thereof were discharged. Accordingly, upon the sitting down of a Parliament, delivered the Regalia to the Earl Marischal, they took instruments in evidence that they had done so; and in like manner, upon the prorogation or dissolution of a Parliament, the Earl Marischal took instruments in evidence that the Regalia were safely delivered to the Treasurer. But upon the last day of the Parliament 1651, the rapid advance of the English arms rendered it necessary that the Regalia should be transported to some remote place of strength and security, more free from the chances of war than the royal castles—of which Edinburgh, the strongest, was already in the invader's hands. Dunnottar, a strong and baronial castle, built on an isolated rock which projects into the German Ocean, and belonging in property to the Earl Marischal, was the place selected for the purpose.

For the protection of the castle of Dunnottar, a garrison was placed there upon the 8th of July, 1651, under the immediate command of George Ogilvy of Barras, an experienced soldier, who held a commission from the Earl Marischal to be Lieutenant-Governor of the castle. Some royal artillery was furnished at the same time; for the large cannon called Mons Meg, was transferred thither (We saw Mons Meg on the battlements of Edinburgh Castle, July 1897.). The large embrazure in which this piece of ordinance lay is still pointed out upon one of the battlements of the castle; and a shot from her is said by tradition to have dismasted an English vessel as she was about to enter the harbor of Stonehaven, at a mile's distance.

It became, however, too obvious, from the daily successes of the English, that sooner or later Dunnottar must be surrendered; and Ogilvy was pressed by the Committee of Estates to

deliver up the Regalia, in order that they might be sent to some distant castle in the Highlands. The Lieutenant-Governor did not conceive these instruments to be so worded as to authorize his compliance, or to relieve him of the responsibility which this important charge had already imposed on him. He therefore refused compliance, and applied to the Earl of Loudoun, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland for instructions in so pressing an emergency. The reply of the Lord Chancellor was in these terms: "I conceive that the trust committed to you, and the safe custody of the thingis under your charge, did require that victual, a competent number of honest and stout sojers, and all other necessaries, should have been provided and put in the castle before you had been in any hazard; and if you be in good condition, or that you can timely supply yourself with all necessaries, and that the place be tenable against all attempts of the enemie, I doubt not but you will hold out. But if you want provisions, sojers, and ammunition, and cannot hold out at the assaults of the enemie, which is feared and thought you cannot doe if you be hardlye persued, I know no better expedient than that the Honours of the Crowne be speedilye and saiflie transported to some remote and stronge castle or hold in the Highlands, and I wish you had delivered them to the Lord Balcarras, as was desired by the Committee of Estates; nor doe I know any better way for preservation of these thingis, and your exoneration; and it will be an irreperable loss and shame if these thingis shall be taken by the enemie, and verie dishonourable for yourself. So having given you the best advice I can at present, I trust you will, with all care and faithfulness, be answerable according to the trust committed to you."

## REGALIA BURIED IN KINNEFF CHURCH

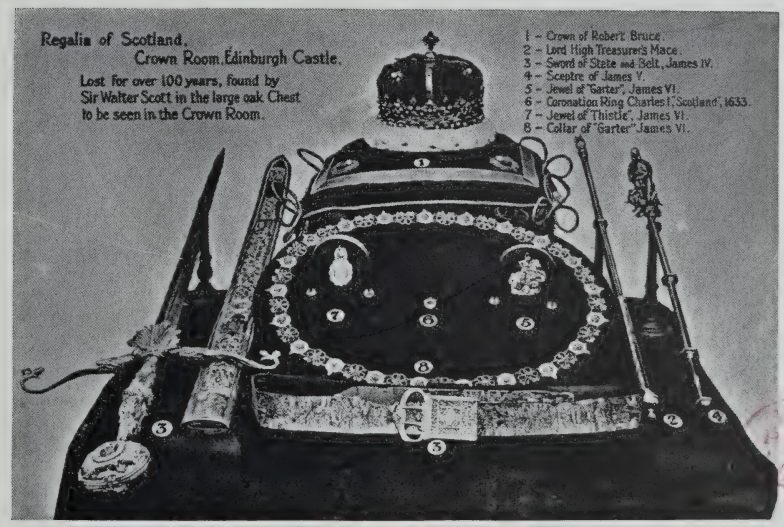
The danger soon became more imminent, and the castle having been repeatedly summoned by the enemy, Ogilvy, the

Lieutenant-Governor, wrote a letter to King Charles, dated the 20th November, 1651, stating the emergency, and requesting that a light vessel might be sent to Dunnottar, with a person properly authorized to receive the Regalia, and transport them beyond seas. The circumstances of Charles II prevented his sending such a ship, and it now became highly probable that these sacred badges of ancient sovereignty were destined to fall into the hands of the republicans and regicides of England.

On January 3rd, 1652, Lambert again summoned the castle of Dunnottar to surrender upon honourable conditions, which were again rejected by the Lieutenant-Governor, and after this period, the castle was subjected to a close blockade. In this emergency female ingenuity discovered a remedy, where masculine valour and prudence might totally have failed. The Countess-dowager Marischal, by birth daughter to John Earl of Mar, was probably the planner of this successful scheme. The immediate agent was Christian Fletcher, wife of the Rev. James Granger, minister of Kinneff, a small parish church within four or five miles of the castle Dunnottar, who obtained from the English General permission to pay a visit to the Governor's lady. Mrs. Ogilvy acted in concert with the Lady Marischal, but it was agreed that her husband should not be admitted to the secret, in order that, upon the surrender of the castle, an event now considered as inevitable, he might be enabled to declare with truth that he knew neither when, how, nor to what place the Regalia had been removed.

In compliance with the scheme adopted, Mrs. Granger took the Crown in her lap; and, on her return, the English General himself helped her to her horse, which she had left in the camp, as the castle cannot be approached on horseback. Her maid followed her on foot, bearing the Sword and Sceptre concealed in HARDS as they are called, that is bundles of Lint, which Mrs. Granger pretended were to be spun into thread.

Concealment of the Scottish Regalia in Kinneff Church




Regalia of Scotland, Crown Room, Edinburgh Castle

They passed through the English blockading army without being discovered. From thence she transported them to Kinneff, and put them under charge of James Granger, her husband, who granted to the Countess Marischal the following authentic account of their secret deposition, dated the 31st of March, 1652: "I, Mr. James Granger, minister at Kinneff, grant me to have in my custody the Honours of the kingdom, viz: The Crown, Sceptre, and Sword. For the Crown and Sceptre, I raised the pavement stone just before the pulpit, in the night tyme, and digged under it an hole, and put them in there, and filled up the hole, and layed down the stone just as it was before, and removed the mould that remained, that none would have decerned the stone to have been raised at all; the Sword, again, at the west end of the church, amongst some common seits that stand there, I digged down in the ground betwixt the two foremost of these seits, and layed it down within the case of it, and covered it up, as that removing the superfluous mould it could not be discerned by any body and if it shall please God to call me by death before they be called for, your Ladyship will find them in that place."

The Regalia were transferred to the care of Mr. Granger sometime in the month of March, and in the following month of May, 1652, Ogilvy was under the necessity of surrendering Dunnottar castle by capitulation, to the republican General Dean. He obtained honourable articles of capitulation, by which it was particularly stipulated that he should himself enjoy personal freedom.

But when it was found that he could give no account of the Regalia, which the conquerors had reckoned their secure booty, the Lieutenant-Governor and his lady were treated with extreme severity, dragged from one place of confinement to another, and subjected to fines, sequestration, and imprisonment, in order to extort from them this important secret. The lady's health gave way under these inflictions, and she died within

two years after the surrender of the castle, still keeping the important secret, and with her last breath exhorting her husband to maintain his trust inviolable. Tradition says that the minister and his wife also fell under suspicion of the ruling powers, and that they were severally examined, and even subjected to the torture without its being found possible to extract from them the desired information.

The address of the Dowager Countess Marischal at length put the enemy upon a false scent. She caused a report to be spread about that the Regalia, upon their being secretly removed from Dunnottar, were put into the hands of her youngest son, the Honorable Sir John Keith who went abroad at that time and whom she adroitly caused to write letters to his friends in Scotland congratulating himself on having safely conveyed the Crown, Sceptre and Sword of State out of the Kingdom. Sir John Keith returning shortly afterwards was examined closely on the fate of the Regalia; at every risk to himself he persisted in the patriotic falsehood, that he had himself carried them to Paris to Charles II, and was exposed to some severe treatment on that account. (See Wood's Peerage on the Article Kintore.)

This feint having fortunately succeeded, the Regalia of Scotland remained safe in their place of concealment, visited from time to time by the faithful clergyman and his wife for the purpose of renewing the cloths in which they were wrapt, to save them from damp and other injury, in which pious care they appear to have been successful. It is worth while to observe that when the Honours were committed to the charge of Mrs. Granger, the belt belonging to the sword of State remained in the possession of Lieutenant-Governor Ogilvy, being perhaps retained by him as an article of evidence of the share which he had in the custody and preservation of these articles. This relique was found by one of his descendants, carefully wrapped up and concealed in one of the walls of his house of

Barras. There can be no doubt of its authenticity as it bears the emblems and insigna of Julius II executed in the same style as on the scabbard of the Sword. The belt is now in the possession of Sir George Ogilvy of Barras, Bart., the lineal descendant of the gallant defender of Dunnottar. (Restored 1893.)

At the restoration, the Countess Marischal on the one hand, and Lieutenant-Governor Ogilvy on the other, hastened to make the discovery to Charles II, and some unpleasant discussions arose betwixt the families concerning the share of merit to which each was entitled in this piece of important public service. It is unnecessary to revive the controversy in the present day as we have carefully extracted from the facts admitted by both parties enough to show the real history of the transaction. Without the gallant defence of Ogilvy, the ingenuity of the Lady Marischal must have been totally unavailing; as on the other hand, his prolonged resistance could not have saved the Regalia but for the scheme so ably concerted by the Countess and so boldly and faithfully executed by Mrs. Granger.

Rewards and Honours were distributed to all concerned. John Keith, the youngest son of the Countess Marischal, was created Earl of Kintore and Knight-Marischal of Scotland. Lieutenant-Governor Ogilvy was made a Baronet; he obtained also from the Crown a grant, converting his feudal tenure of his lands of Barras from ward-holding to blanch (?) in respect of his high services and in particular, as the charter states, "In that he wes instrumentall in the preservatione of his Highness's Crown, Sceptre and Sword, the Ancient Honours of this his Kingdom of Scotland, and the damadge sustained be the same Sir George Ogilvy theirthrow from the beginning of the usurpatione; during which tyme, notwithstanding of all temptations and threatenings used against him by the usurperis, he carryed himself with so much integrity that his Majestic wes graciously pleased to conceave he deserved ane marke of his Highness favor putt upon him and his family." It is with

pleasure that we record that while the services of these persons of note concerning the safety of the Regalia were thus suitably rewarded, the efficient services of the minister of Kinneff and his wife were not forgotten. The following are the words of an Act of Parliament after the Restoration, dated the 11th of January 1661, in favor of Christian Fletcher: "For as much as the Estates of Parliament doe understand that Christian Fletcher, spouse to Mr. James Granger, minister of Kinneff, wes most active in conveying the royal honours, his Majestie's Crown, Sword and Sceptre, out of the castle of Dunnottar immediately before it was rendered to the English usurpers, and that by the care of the same wes hid and preserved: Therefore the king's Majestie, with advice of his estates in Parliament, doe appoint TWO THOUSAND MERKS Scots to be forthwith paid to her be his Majestie's thresaurer, out of the readiest of his Majestie's rents, as a testimony of their sense of her service."

From Sir Walter Scott's "History of Scotland" we read the following account:

In accordance with the twenty-fourth article of the Treaty of Union, the Regalia of Scotland were ordered to be kept in Scotland for all time coming. But the exasperation of the populace against the Union with England was so intense, that it was held by the Government that while feeling ran so high the royal emblems would be no safe spectacle for the public sight. They were therefore, on 26th March 1707, deposited in the great jewel chest in the Crown Room of Edinburgh Castle, along with a protest from the Earl Marischal of Scotland, where for fully one hundred years they lay in obscurity and neglect, till their very existence became a matter of doubt and uncertainty.

As time rolled on, popular clamour asserted that Government had removed the Regalia to the Tower of London. At length, on the solicitation of Sir Walter Scott, the Prince-

Regent issued a warrant to search for the now missing Crown. The Commission, headed by Sir Walter, on 4th February 1818, entered the dark, windowless, vaulted chamber, on which the dust of age lay deep. A cannon ball, remnant of some bygone siege, lay beside the ashes of the last fire on the hearth, while all was lifeless and silent as the tomb. No keys having been found, the King's smith proceeded to force the great oak chest of the Stuarts. The hollow sounds sent forth by each blow seemed only to confirm the dread of the eager spectators, that the nation's historic insignia were for ever gone; but on the huge chest with its three massive padlocks being forced, to the great joy of all present there lay the Regalia wrapped in their linen coverings, exactly as they had been deposited nearly one hundred and eleven years before.

## PET MARJORIE

*From "The Christian Science Monitor"*

Many, many years ago a man was making his way down a street in Edinburgh. It was an afternoon in November, and the cold west wind blew sleet into his face and struggled with him as he strode along, keeping close to the wall for what shelter it could give.

He was a big man, with broad, strong shoulders, and a swinging stride, and a rough look about him, as if he were used to the freedom of mountains.

At No. 39 Castle Street he stopped, took out his key, and let himself into his own room, the room where he had already written many books. He pulled his big chair to the table and stood looking down at a handsome old box that lay there, richly carved and lined with red velvet. In it were ink bottles and other writing materials. But the big man only frowned at them. Then he drew out some paper to go on with his writing, but he was in no mood to write. He wanted to play, but

he had no one to play with except his dog Maida. And then a happy smile broke over his face.

THROUGH THE SNOW

"I'll awa' to Marjorie!" he cried. And now you will perhaps have guessed that the big man was Sir Walter Scott and that Marjorie Fleming was his little seven-year-old child friend who lived not far away with her Aunt and Cousin Isabella. So, calling Maida and picking up a warm plaid, he left the house.

"White as a frosted plum-cake!" he said, as he stepped into the street, for snow was now covering the ground.

Maida was delighted, and frolicked about in the soft white flakes, running ahead and arriving at Mrs. Keith's home before his master.

Sir Walter Scott was such a great friend of the Keiths that he had his own latchkey and let himself in. Maida, being a well-behaved dog, stopped in the lobby to shake his coat free of the snow, but his master strode forward calling, "Marjorie! Marjorie! where are ye, my bonnie wee croodlin doo?" And like a flash the little girl arrived from somewhere and was in his arms.

"Come yer ways in, Wallie," said Mrs. Keith hospitably. She wanted him to warm himself at her bright fire after his cold walk. But Scott shook his head.

"No, not now," he said. "I am going to take Marjorie wi' me, and you may come to your tea in Duncan Roy's sedan, and bring the bairn home in your lap."

Mrs. Keith looked surprised, for the afternoon was drawing on and the air was chilly, but Scott showed her his warm plaid with a corner in it made for carrying lambs.

A SHEPHERD AND HIS LAMB

"Tak' yer lamb," said she with a laugh. So Marjorie was placed in the corner of the plaid, and the "shepherd" strode off with his precious little burden, while Maida ran ahead.

And here he was back in his writing room again, poking up the fire into a blaze, and setting Marjorie down in his big leather chair, her chubby face all aglow, her deep-set loving eyes eager for the fun, her light brown hair tossed back from her forehead.

Scott stood meekly before her to say his lesson. Today it happened to be a nursery rhyme, and he took great pains to repeat it as she had taught him:

*"Ziccotty, diccotty, dock,*
*The mouse ran up the clock,*
*The clock struck wan,*
*Down the mouse ran,*
*Ziccotty, diccotty, dock."*

Evidently Marjorie was pleased with her pupil, for she said they would go on to something else. And there, in the glow of the firelight, Scott sat and read ballads to her in his own glorious way, while they both grew more and more wild with excitement.

And now, the inhabitants of Kirkaldy, where Scott's little playfellow was born, have put up a statue to Pet Marjorie, not only because she was so dearly loved by Scott, but because more and more people have grown to recognize her wonderful nature and talents. In the diary which she kept so faithfully, she wrote in prose and in verse of all she thought; of her hopes and regrets; of her efforts to be good and obedient—for one of her chief charms was her complete honesty.

"She is the most extraordinary creature I ever met with," Scott said of her. His own fine character understood the greatness of her loving heart, and realized that his child friend had more to teach him than he could ever teach her.

On the statue have been carved these words: "The youngest Immortal in The World of Letters."

## LADY ANNE MURRAY KEITH

## INTRODUCTION TO CHRONICLES OF THE CANONGATE

We have Sir Walter Scott's successful work in the search for the Crown Jewels of Scotland, and the story of his love for little Marjorie Keith, but perhaps of wider interest is Scott's friendship with Mrs. Anne Murray Keith, whose character-portrait he put into the life of Mrs. Balliol in The Chronicles of the Canongate. In his introduction to this one of the Waverly Novels which had been published by the imaginary Editor Mr. Croftangry, Scott says:

"I have now to add that the lady, termed in his narrative, Mrs. Bethune Balliol, was designed to shadow out in its leading points the interesting character of a dear friend of mine, Mrs. Murray Keith* whose death occurring shortly before, had saddened a wide circle much attached to her as well for her genuine virtue and amiable qualities of disposition, as for the extent of information which she possessed, and the delightful manner in which she was used to communicate it. In truth the author had, on many occasions, been indebted to her vivid memory for the *substratum* of his Scottish fictions—and she accordingly had been, from an early period, at no loss to fix the Waverly Novels on the right culprit. . . . . The first of the narratives which Mr. Croftangry proceeds to lay before the public. 'The

*The Keiths of Craig, in Kincardinshire, descended from John Keith, fourth son of William, second Earl Marischal, who got from his father, about 1480, the lands of Craig, and part of Garvock, in that county. In Douglas's Baronage, 443 to 445, is a pedigree of that family. Colonel Robert Keith of Craig (the seventh in descent from John) by his wife Agnes, daughter of Robert Murray of Murrayshall, of the family of Blackbarony, widow of Colonel Stirling, of the family of Keir, had one son, viz., Robert Keith of Craig, ambassador to the Court of Vienna, afterwards to St. Petersburgh, which latter situation he held at the accession of George III,—who died at Edinburgh in 1774. He married Margaret, second daughter of Sir William Cunningham of Caprington, by Janet, only child and heiress of Sir James Dick of Prestonfield, and, among other children of this marriage, were the late well-known diplomatist, Sir Robert Murray Keith, K.B., a General in the army, and for some time an ambassador to Vienna; Sir Basil Keith, captain in the army, and my excellent friend Anne Murray Keith, who ultimately came into possession of the estates of the family, and died not long before the date of this Introduction, 1831.

Highland Widow,' was derived from Mrs. Murray Keith, and is given, with a few additional circumstances, very much as the excellent old lady used to tell the story."

## INTRODUCTION TO OLD MORTALITY BY SIR WALTER SCOTT

We have another piece of Keith history in this book that contains the last tribute to the Keith name, and part of its sad history:

. . . "I am bound, in particular, to acknowledge the unremitting kindness of Mr. Joseph Train, supervisor of excise at Dumfries, to whose unwearied industry I have been indebted for many curious traditions and points of antiquarian interest. It was Mr. Train who brought to my recollection the History of Old Mortality, although I myself had had a personal interview with that celebrated wanderer so far back as about 1792, when I found him on his usual task. He was then engaged in repairing the gravestones of the Covenanters who had died while imprisoned in the Castle of Dunnottar, to which many of them were committed prisoners at the period of Argyle's rising; their place of confinement is still called the Whigs' Vault. Mr. Train, however, procured for me far more extensive information concerning this singular person whose name was Patterson, than I had been able to acquire during my own short conversation with him. It is about thirty years since, or more, that the author met this singular person in the churchyard of Dunnottar, when spending a day or two with the late lamented and excellent clergyman, Mr. Walker, the minister of that parish, for the purpose of a close examination of the ruins of the Castle of Dunnottar, and other subjects of antiquarian research in that neighborhood.

Old Mortality chanced to be in the same place, on the usual

business of his pilgrimage; for the Castle of Dunnottar though lying in the anti-covenanting district of the Mearns, was, with the parish churchyard, celebrated for the oppressions sustained there by the Cameronians in the time of James II.

It was in 1685, when Argyle was threatening a descent upon Scotland, and Monmouth was preparing to invade the west of England, that the Privy Council of Scotland, with cruel precaution, made a general arrest of more than a hundred persons in the southern and western provinces, supposed, from their religious principles, to be inimical to the Government, together with many women and children. These captives were driven northward like a flock of bullocks, but with less precaution to provide for their wants, and finally penned up in a subterranean in the Castle of Dunnottar, having a window opening to the front of a precipice which overhangs the German ocean. They had suffered not a little on the journey, and were much hurt both at the scoffs of the northern prelatists, and the mocks, gibes, and contemptuous tunes of the fiddlers and pipers who had come from every quarter as they passed, to triumph over the revilers of their calling. The repose which the melancholy dungeon afforded them was anything but undisturbed. The guards made them pay for every indulgence, even that of water; and when some of the prisoners resisted a demand so unreasonable, and insisted on their right to have this necessary of life untaxed, their keepers emptied the water on the prison floor, saying "If they were obliged to bring water for the canting whigs, they were not bound to afford them the use of bowls or pitchers gratis."

In this prison, which is still termed the Whigs' Vault, several died of the diseases incidental to such a situation; and others broke their limbs, and incurred fatal injury, in desperate attempts to escape from their stern prison-house. Over the graves of these unhappy persons their friends after the Revolution, erected a monument with a suitable inscription."

The Canongate Tolbooth in Edinburgh

Dunnottar Castle from the South

## DUNNOTTAR CASTLE

*From the book, "The Castle of Dunnottar and Its History"*

Dunnottar Castle, a ruined fortress on the coast of Dunnottar parish, 1½ miles S by E of Stonehaven. It crowns the flat summit, 4½ acres in extent, of a stupendous rock, which somewhat resembling that of Edinburgh Castle, is all but severed from the mainland by a chasm, and on all other sides rises sheer from the sea to a height of 160 feet. The ancient capital of the Mearns, this natural stronghold figures early in history, for, in 681, we hear of the siege of "Dunfoithir" by Bruide, King of the Picts, and in 894, of a second siege under Turan his successor. Then, in 900, Donald, King of Alban, was cut off here and slain by the Danes; and in 934, Aethelstan, ravaging Scotland with his land forces, penetrated so far as Dunnottar. Of much later date, however, is the present castle, which from its situation and extent, forms one of the most majestic ruins in the kingdom, and which, prior to the era of artillery, must have been well nigh impregnable. The only approach to it is by a steep path winding round the body of the rock, which has been scraped and rendered inaccessible by art. The entrance is through a gate, in a wall about 40 feet high; whence, by a long passage, partly arched over, and through another gate pierced with four oeilettes or loop holes, the area of the castle is reached. This passage was formerly strengthened by two iron portcullises. The area is surrounded by an embattled wall, and occupied by buildings of very different ages, which though dismantled, are, for the most part, tolerably entire, wanting but roofs and floors. The oldest, with the exception of the chapel, is a square tower said to have been built toward the close of the 14th century. A large range of lodging-rooms and offices, with a long gallery of 120 feet appears to be comparatively modern — not older than the latter end of the 16th century. There are ruins of various other buildings and conven-

iences necessary or proper for a garrison, such as barracks, a basin or cistern of water 20 feet in diameter, a bowling green, and a forge said to have been used for casting iron bullets. The building now called the chapel was at one time the parish church; for, notwithstanding its difficulty of access, the church, and even the churchyard of the parish, were originally situated on this rock. Sir William Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland, made an excambion of certain lands in the countries of Fife and Stirling with William de Lindsay, Lord of the Byres, for part of the lands of Dunnottar; and the natural strength of its rock led him to build a castle on it as a refuge for himself and his friends during those troublous times. But, to avoid offence, he first built a church for the parish in a more convenient place notwithstanding which, the Bishop of St. Andrews excommunicated him for violation of sacred ground. Sir William, on this applied to Pope Benedict XIII, setting forth the exigency of the case, and the necessity of such a fortress, with the circumstance of his having built another church; on which his holiness issued a bull, dated 18 July 1394, directing the bishop to take off the excommunication, and allow Sir William to enjoy the castle at all times, on the payment of a certain recompense to the church; after which it continued in the Keith family till the forfeiture of the last Earl in 1716.

Prior to this, however, a castle of Dunnottar is said to have been taken about 1296 by Sir William Wallace, who burned 4,000 Englishmen in it.

In 1336, too, we hear of the castle of Dunnottar being refortified by Edward III, in his progress through Scotland; but scarce had he quitted the kingdom when it was retaken by Sir Andrew Moray, the regent of Scotland. No further event of historic interest occurred for many centuries afterwards, during which it was the chief seat of the Marischal family, but, in the time of the Great Rebellion it was besieged by the Marquis of Montrose, the Earl Marischal of that day being a staunch Cove-

Chapel, Dunnottar Castle

Whig's Vault, Dunnottar Castle

nanter. The Earl had immured himself in his castle, along with many of his partisans, including 16 Covenanting clergymen who had here sought refuge from Montrose. The Earl would have come to terms but for this ministerial party, and the Marquis at once subjected his property to military execution. Stonehaven and Cowie, which belonged to the vassals of the Earl Marischal were burned; the woods of Fettereso shared the same fate; and the whole of the lands in the vicinity were ravaged. The Earl is said to have deeply regretted his rejection of Montrose's terms, when he beheld the smoke ascending from his property; but the famous Andrew Cant was among the number of his ghostly company, edified his resolution at once to its original pitch of firmness, by assuring him that that reek would be a sweet-smelling incense in the nostrils of the Lord, rising as it did, from property which had been sacrified in the holy cause of the covenant.

## DUTIES OF A MARISCHAL

*From the book, "The Castle of Dunnottar and Its History"*

Contemporary records constantly occur in which succeeding representatives of the family are described as Marischal; and the multifarious duties of that office, domestic, military, and ceremonial, must have brought them into touch with every movement which was stirring at the Scottish Court.

The Marischal as the term indicates, was originally an officer in charge of the King's stables, who, with a group of underlings, or valet-marischals, attended to the management and training of the horse. In addition to these services, however, he appears, in course of time, to have been made responsible for other and more intimate domestic duties, which, under the direction of the Steward and the Clerk of Liverance, he was officially entrusted to discharge. Thus we learn that it had

become his privilege to arrange the order of the guests who sat at the King's table. In this he was assisted by a valet-marischal, while another was deputed on the King's behalf to "serve the second meal," of which the servitors and those of minor rank were afterwards invited to partake. In the field the Marischal ranked beneath the Constable, and was charged with the discipline and ordering of the troops, whom, in the event of an engagement, he was privileged to lead. With the growth of chivalry the duties of the Marischalship, hitherto sufficiently diversified, were destined to expand in various directions, wherein alike their burden and dignity were sensibly increased. At joust and tournament the Marischal ruled the lists with unimpeachable authority; along with the Constable he sat in judgment at the Courts of Honour, pronouncing on the various pleas presented and indictments framed, and was called upon to intervene in countless matters which the punctilious laws of knightly service scrupulously enforced. This lasted till the sixteenth century, when, as we know, the ruling trend of social life in Scotland gradually altered, and new conditions called for fresh adjustments alike in civil and in military affairs.

Sir Robert Keith, who won distinction on the field of Bannockburn, will always be remembered for the part he played in Scotland's War of Independence, and for his steadfast and devoted loyalty to Bruce. Succeeding to the Marischalship (c. 1293), he attached himself to Balliol, and stood by him throughout the checkered happenings of his inglorious reign.

Sir Robert Keith is credited with no small share in the success which so inspirited the Scots at Inverugie, and though this has been questioned on the score of a discrepancy in dates, admittedly embarrassing, the weight of evidence appears to favour the assumption that his break with Edward occurred at some time previous to that event. Throughout the years which followed, Bruce and Marischal continued to remain in closest sympathy, and we find the latter prominent on all occasions

where the councils of the King demanded trusty service and the exercise of prudent judgment in the conduct of affairs. He was among the number of the Scottish nobles who subscribed the famous letter of Independence to the Pope in 1320, and was one of the commissioners appointed three years later to negotiate a truce with England.

Meanwhile his knightly service did not lack its merited appreciation and reward. We read of various lands bestowed on him by Bruce, which, in addition to the Royal Forrest of Kintore, of which he had received a grant in 1309, comprised the greater portion of the forfeited estates of Comyn Earl of Buchan. These are recorded in a charter dated 1324, confirming him in his entire possessions both in Lothian and Aberdeen, together with the hereditary office of Great Marischal.

## Chapter III

# GEORGE KEITH, FIFTH EARL MARISCHAL, FOUNDER OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE

IN 1919 I went with my husband to England, sailing from New York on the Aquitania, which on the previous trip over had brought to America five thousand soldiers returning from the Great War. The Aquitania had been used as a hospital ship and the dreadful evidences were everywhere. The big dining saloon was bare excepting for the plank tables and benches that had been used for feeding at one time as many soldiers as possible. The stateroom partitions had been removed and two-story hospital beds had been crowded into the spaces. Beautiful mural paintings were boarded over, electric fixtures wrenched from the walls to permit more direct connection for strong working lights in hospital operating rooms. Even the blood stained mattresses had not been put out of sight. We found, however, the B deck very comfortable, also the second class dining room where our meals were served.

Our son and his wife, Keith and Katharine Merrill, had been for two years in London, Keith as one of the United States Vice-Consuls. They had been living at 53 Berkeley Square in the little house that was built for the Marchionesse Dowager of Lansdowne, and the house, abutting on the sidewalk, extended into the grounds of Lansdowne house. I mention this location especially because one of the six or seven names of the Marquess of Lansdowne is Keith, the name coming to him from his mother who was Baronesse Keith of Stonehaven, Marischal. This name is given under Nairne in Burke's

RIGHT HONING-LORDS EARL [illegible]

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London: *Published 1 Jan.y 1798 by* Robert Wilkinson *No 58* Cornhill

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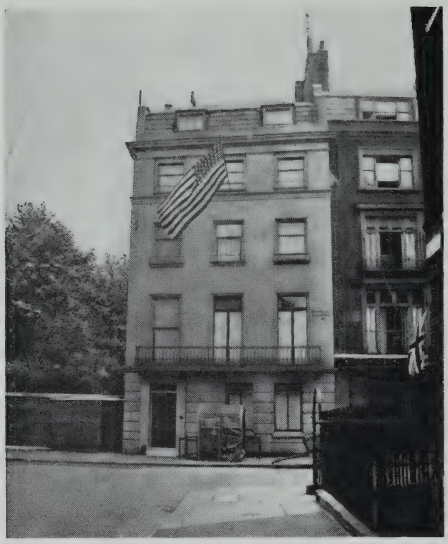


53 Berkeley Square
Mayfair, London

Peerage. Keith and Katharine met us at Southampton and we went directly up to London, taking a train at once to Maidenhead and then by motor to the little village of Hurley where Keith and Katharine had rented the Lee farm for the summer; and here we met for the first time our eight-months old grandson, Keith Merrill, Jr. I hope some of the Keith family who may read this book may some time have the pleasure of an August in rural England as we had. The house is over two hundred years old, and has been glorified by the present owners, he, an M.P., and his wife from New England. They went to Spain on a long wedding tour and bought, not everything they saw, but the most worth while things. They came to this place and have spent a number of years in making the old farmhouse into a gentleman's residence, and the grounds, about six acres, into an English picture garden. The house being rather small for their use they made the low-roofed cowshed sixty feet long that was across the courtyard into a music room. When I sat in a high Spanish chair and Keith played from Tristan and Isolde on the organ it somehow became to me a Te Deum. The pink rambler roses covered the frames of the pergolas. A little stream went dreaming through the grounds on its way to the Thames under the sweeping branches of old oak trees. And here we found had come true the dream of little white ducks with yellow legs. Possibly because my husband and I were with Keith and Katharine and their first baby, possibly because of the great relief that had come with the close of the War and the return to normal living, but in any event the little village of Hurley and the Lee farm were to us a paradise in which were blooming the wonderful roses of England.

We went on to Aberdeen, that beautiful, clean city of sparkling granite that is called the Paris of the North. Here is the wonderful Marischal College founded by George the 5th Earl Marischal in 1593. The new wing was dedicated in 1906 by his

Majesty King Edward the Seventh, who came up for this purpose with Queen Alexandra. You will see in the photograph of the ceremony of dedication the quite clear profile of Queen Alexandra also Lord Bryce and Lord Strathcona.

## THE NEW WEST FRONT—DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—A GREAT WORK IN GRANITE

The following description of the new West Wing will be of interest.

There were long and rather acrimonius discussions on the part of the bodies more immediately concerned as to what the future plan should be. Finally, however, the decision was arrived at under which the old Greyfriars Church was ordered to be swept away, and ultimately, after prolonged consideration, the West Front which has now been completed, and which provides so fully for the University needs, was resolved upon.

The operations began in June 1903, so that the erection of this massive structure has occupied fully three years. The building to Broad Street measures 400 feet in length including the tower of Greyfriars Church which terminates the facade at the corner of Queen Street. It has a width of 60 feet and an average height of 80 feet. There are three floors beside the basement and ground floors.

The ground floor is in some aspects the most important of the entire block. Entering from the right of the archway and ascending a short flight of steps, one finds himself in a handsome vestibule richly panelled in dark oak. The windows are beautiful with their heraldic emblems and the impression is at once artistic and dignified. The University Court Room and Faculty Room which adjoin are charming in design and finish.

The Inauguration Ceremony

*The Opening of the New West Wing — September 27, 1906*

Here again the massive oak panellings impart dignity and style, and of all the new buildings in the University, this handsome apartment may be singled out as the crown of the whole scheme.

The University Court Room is a large apartment with three windows looking into the Quadrangle. It occupies the site of the old Greyfriars Church, and the two fireplaces in the room are built of the stone from the demolished church buildings. The heraldic decoration is rich and beautiful. On the twelve lights of the side windows are the arms of the twelve Rectors since the fusion of the colleges in 1860, viz: Lord Barcaple, Earl Russell, Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, Professor Huxley, Mr. Foster, Earl of Rosebery, Professor Bain, Lord Goschen, Lord Huntly, Lord Strathcona, Lord Richie, and Sir Frederick Treves.

In the broad and handsome ceiling are the arms of His Majesty the King, and the two Founders of the University, Bishop Elphinstone and George Keith the fifth Earl Marischal, who founded the College in 1593.

In the oak panelled vestibule the stained glass windows have also their heraldic memorials, representing the Greyfriars, the Blackfriars, and the Whitefriars, Bishop Dunbar and others, including those of Mr. A. Marshall Mackensie, A.R.S.A., who designed the new buildings, and whose commanding skill and genius and perfect sense of artistic values will be more appreciated as the years go on. Many men entitled to speak with authority have frankly confessed that never before have they fully realized the beauty of form and line which could be obtained by the use of granite. The building is of light grey granite from Kenmay, which looks almost pure white when the sun shines upon it. The style of architecture is English perpendicular, the upright and severe lines of which seem to exactly suit the spirit of granite. One beautiful feature of the facade is the noble series of absolutely plain buttresses which rise without

a break for fifty feet forming a sheer precipice of granite having much of the grand and solemn effect of a precipice in nature. But this solemn music is soon changed as the eye travels upward and catches the delightful cheerfulness of the gay crockets and pinnacles tipped with gold which crown the top. Mr. Marshall Mackenzie's building has been a revelation. It will never lose its charm. There are strength and power in those lofty granite towers of learning; and at the same time, deftly and subtly conveyed an ever-present sense of the delicate and refined.

The contract for the mason work was the most important in the whole undertaking. Mr. John Morgan, who was the successful offerer, has carried out the work to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He has displayed admirable public spirit, and his name will be honorably and inseparably associated with the great building which the King opened.

*Copied at Winnipeg, November 1915, from the British Medical Association* Handbook and Guide to Aberdeen, 1914.

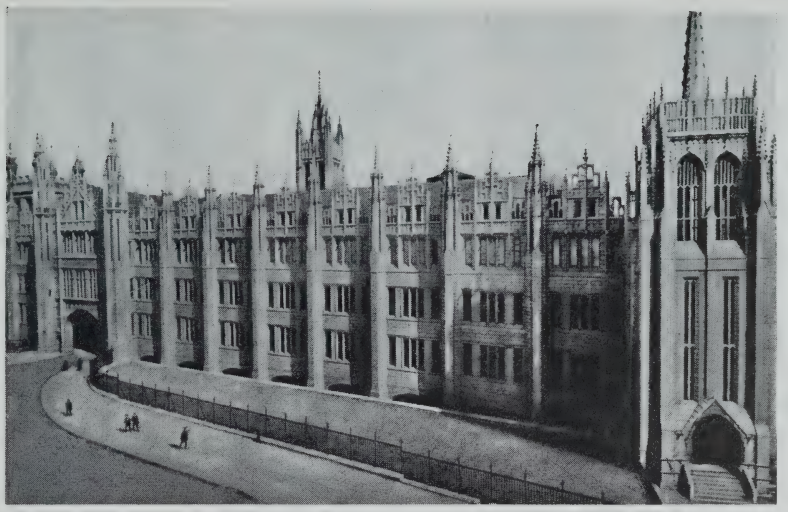
Of course all of these Keiths of whom I have previously given account are not really relations of ours at all. We merely are fortunate in having the same name. I hope many of you who have borne this name may some time see this wonderful building and if any of you can prevent within yourselves a great feeling of family pride you will do better than I did. The pictures give little idea of the stately beauty of the structure, because beginning as you see in the photographs with a small building in 1593, it has grown on the original site to its present size even though hemmed in by narrow streets.

The library of the College is in "old" Aberdeen, and there the College librarian kindly brought out the book including the dates of 1658 and 1659 where was recorded the name of Jacobus Keith. He was very interested in my attempt to find the family of this Jacobus Keith who in America became James

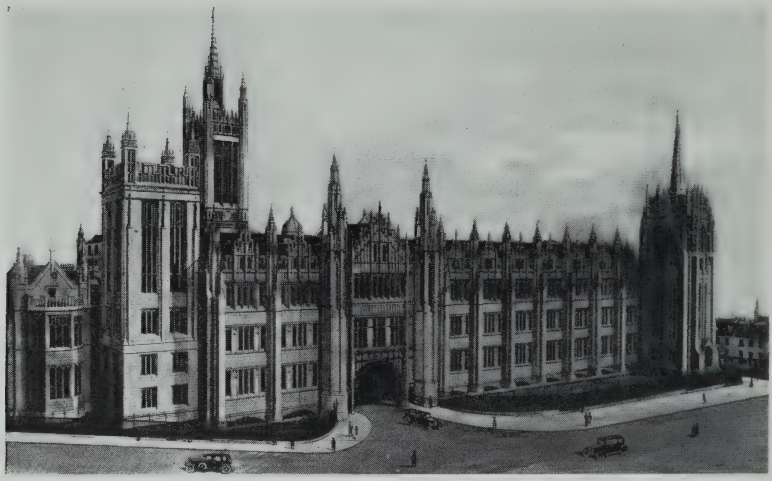
Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1682–1840
*Founded 1593*

Marischal College, 1840–1860

Quadrangle, Marischal College, 1860–1906



Two Views of Marischal College, 1906



Marischal College, Aberdeen

Kings College, Aberdeen University
*The Library*

Keith, but he told me at that time no record was ever made of more than the mere name of the student, nothing of his father or the town from which he came.

## GEORGE KEITH, FIFTH EARL MARISCHAL

*Founder of the Marischal College of Aberdeen*

The period of this nobleman's birth is uncertain; his father was William, Lord Keith (eldest son of the fourth Earl Marischal), a person known in history as having been taken prisoner into England in 1558, and released for a ransom of 2,000 pounds. He married Elizabeth Hay, daughter of the Earl of Errol, by whom, at his death in 1580 he left beside the subject of this memoir, three sons and four daughters. (Douglas Peerage.)

George succeeded his grandfather in the year 1581, and we find him in the year following doing his duty in parliament. We are led to understand that previously to his succeeding to the title he had spent some time among the seats of learning on the continent. As with all men who have been remarkable in advanced life, it was recollected of him after his death that in youth he showed an extreme desire for knowledge, and a facility in its acquisition. We are informed that he studied at the King's College of Aberdeen, and that at the age of eighteen he was an adept in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and in the studies of antiquities, history and literature; when discontented with the scope allowed in his own country, he resolved to study in France. In this journey it is said he was courteously received by the Landgrave of Hesse (the chief among the descendants of that celebrated tribe of "Catti" from which the fabulous historians have traced the family of Keith) along with the other noble youths of the age.

While he was accumulating knowledge, he did not forget

the opportunity afforded him in France, of perfecting himself in the use of arms, and the feats of athletic jugglery then in vogue. After some time Keith left France, prefering a residence in Geneva, with the illustrious Theodore Beza, by whom he was instructed in divinity, history, and the art of speaking. During his residence there an accident of a melancholy nature occurred. His younger brother William who had accompanied him on his journey, and had apparently with high promise of future eminence, shared his studies, was killed in a tumult, during an excursion into the country. His eminent master, along with Gaulter and Andrew Melville have celebrated the memory and talents of this young man. After the death of his brother Keith left Geneva and visited the courts of Europe, where his rank and great wealth admitted his making a considerable figure. It is said that even in this employment, presumed to be full of gayety, he was a grave and accurate student: that he indulged in the splendour of courts more for the purpose of acquiring historical knowledge than of pursuing pleasure, and that he travelled less for the purpose of recreation and variety, than for the acquisition of correct knowledge of the various countries of the world, having seldom seen a country of which he did not show his acquaintance by embodying his knowledge in a map. He returned to his native country after an absence of seven years. This Scotch peer who in the sixteenth century founded a university, and encouraged learning, must have been a man whose penetration and grasp of mind were different from those of his colleagues in rank.

In 1583, the Earl was one of the commissioners appointed to superintend the "new erection" or alteration in management of the King's college of Aberdeen; and it is probable that the duties in which he was then engaged prompted him ten years afterwards to perform that act of enlightened munificence which has perpetuated his name as the founder of Marischal College. The charter of the university was granted by the Earl

on the *2nd of April, 1593.* It was approved of by the General Assembly of Dundee on the 24th of the same month, after being submitted to the examination of a committee, and was ratified by Parliament on the 21st of the July following. The college was endowed to maintain a principal, three regent professors, and six bursars. By the foundation the languages and sciences to be taught were Greek, Hebrew and Syriac, natural history, geometry, geography, chronology, and astronomy. In opposition to the principle previously pursued, by which each professor conducted a class of students through all the branches of knowledge taught in any university, the subjects taught in Marischal college were divided among separate masters, each of whom adhered to his especial branch,—an excellent regulation, afterwards departed from, but resumed in the middle of the eighteenth century. The ancient buildings of the university having fallen into decay, the foundation of a new building, in the gothic style, was laid, with masonic honours, by the Duke of Richmond, chancellor of the university, on the 18th of October, 1837. The new buildings were completed in 1842.

In the year 1622, in the old age of a well spent life, the Earl felt his last illness come upon him, and he retired to his fortress of Dunnottar, where he is said to have borne his sickness with patience and resignation. Dr. Dun, one of the professors of his college, attended him as physician, and the disease for a time yielded to medicine, but finally he relapsed. The latter days of this great and useful man do not appear to have been permitted to pass in domestic peace, and his death-bed was disturbed by the desertion and crime of an unfeeling wife.

The Earl died on the morning of the fifth of April, 1623, and a monument with a poetical inscription was erected to his memory. The funeral oration was read at Marischal college on the 30th of June 1623, by Ogston, the professor of moral philosophy; it compares his death to an earthquake, and sundry other prodigies of nature,—heaps too great a load of virtues

on his shoulders for mankind to bear with comfort, and in detailing the perfections of the dead mecaenas, the author does neglect those of the living Solomon.

The lady already mentioned was his second wife, Margaret, a daughter of the sixth Lord Ogilvie; he had previously married Margaret, daughter of Alexander the fifth Lord Hume, and by both he had several children.

*From* A Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen, *edited by Robert Chambers, published by Blackie and Son, London, 1856.*

## Chapter IV

# SIR JAMES, FIELD MARSHAL KEITH

*James, Field Marshal, born at Inverugie Castle June 1696. Educated by Robert, Bishop of Fife, and William Merston at Aberdeen Marshall (Marischal) College. Studied Law at Edinburgh. Colonel for nine years in the Spanish service. In 1728 entered the service of Russia as Major General.*

*Marble Statue of James erected by Frederick in 1786 in the Wilhelmsplatz, removed in 1857 to the Cadets' Academy, its place being taken by a bronze reproduction, a replica of which was given by King William in 1868 to Peterhead. Monument raised to him by Sir Robert Murray Keith in Hochkirch Church.*

*From the* Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. XXX.
*(Carnegie Library, Winnipeg, Canada)*

WE come to the memory of the romantic career of Field-Marischal Keith, whose mortal remains are interred in the Garrison Kirch at Berlin, and a monument erected to his memory is in Hoch-Kirch Church with an inscription in Latin of which the following is a translation:

"To James Keith, son of William, Hereditary Earl Marischal of the Kingdom of Scotland, and Mary Drummond. An Officer of the highest rank in the army of Frederick (the Great) King of Prussia: a man distinguished for his integrity of character and his valor in the field. While in battle, not far from here, was restoring by courage, gesture, call and example the wavering line of his soldiers, he fell, fighting like a hero, on the 14th of October 1758."

Carlyle says: "These words go through you like the clang of steel."

The Field-Marischal was three years younger than his brother George, The Earl Marischal; both were educated at the Grammar School in Aberdeen and at Marischal College; and in 1715 both espoused the Jacobite cause and took part in the Earl of Mar's rising. They were of the party who, with drawn swords, rode to the Cross in Castlegate, Aberdeen, and proclaimed the Chevalier, and afterwards engaged in the battle of Sheriffmuir.

Then followed the retreat Northward; the Jacobite army was scattered, the Chevalier escaped to France, and the two Keiths went into hiding in the Western Isles, afterwards going to Brittainy, and not to France. There they lived in great poverty for some time.

James was now about twenty years old, and was very keen to secure some distinct position in the world. The Spanish war of 1718 opened a prospect to him, but before he could take advantage of it he became enmeshed in the expedition to Scotland, which culminated in the Battle of Glenshill. This second attempt to revive the cause of the Stewarts, their fortunes as well as their cause, ended in disaster.

### In Spain and Russia

Keith managed to get out of the country and reach Spain. While there he took part in the unsuccessful Siege of Gibraltar, but, disgusted with the flabbiness of the Spaniards as soldiers he set out for Russia. He arrived in time to witness the strange upheaval which occurred on the death of Peter the Great (Jan. 28, 1725).

The offer of his services in the army of the Tsar were joyfully accepted, and so well did he realize expectations that at the end of the year he found himself one of the three Inspector-Generals of the Russian forces, having for his department the frontier of Asia along the rivers Volga and Don, with a part of the frontiers of Poland about Smolensko. He engaged in the

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Sir James Keith
*Field Marshal of Frederick the Great of Prussia*

coercion of Poland, unwillingly it is recalled, not deeming the duty a very honorable one and subsequently with more heart served in a campaign against the Turks. In one of these battles which ensued his knee was shattered. The wound was serious and amputation of the leg was deemed necessary, but his brother, the Earl Marischal, came on the scene and carried him off to Paris for medical treatment there.

### Loved by an Empress

On his return to Russia, and shortly before her death, he was presented by the empress with a sword, gold-hilted, valued at 6,000 rubles (1,500 pounds).

This Queen was succeeded by Ivan VI, a minor, but a revolution occurring, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, ascended the throne.

By this exalted lady, Keith was held in high esteem. Indeed it is recorded that she fell in love with him, offered him marriage with consequent appointments to the highest dignity of the State. Keith resolved to leave Russia, "for the benefit of his health." In McLeane's Memoir the following passage occurs in relation to this incident: In her letters the Empress calls him "the only man who could bring up a future heir to the throne in my mind and in the foot steps of Peter the Great" and he himself writes as early as 1745: "The Empress is resolved to raise me to a height which would cause my ruin as well as her own."

This being so, in other words Siberia looming in the distance, Keith's sudden departure is more than accounted for.

The Field-Marischal then quitted Russia after more than 19 years of service and reaching Hamburg, he approached Frederick the Great with an offer of service. The offer was literally jumped at. Keith was appointed a Prussian Field Marshal, and within two years he was raised to the even higher dignity of Governor of Berlin.

Thus at the age of fifty-one he was an outstanding figure at the Prussian Court, venerated for his military achievements and his personal qualities, and generally regarded as a man with a future which might be expected to rival, if it did not excel his past career. He was a man of many accomplishments, and enjoyed a reputation as an authority on the fine arts.

The first nine years spent in Berlin were peaceful and happy. The brothers were reunited. Earl Marischal was readily admitted to the friendship of Frederick. It is stated that he was the only human being that the great King and warrior ever really loved. In course of time he was made the recipient of a pension of 2,000 crowns, and was sent to Paris as Ambassador.

Of the Field Marshal at this time Carlyle says: "Highly respectable, too, and well worth talking to, though left very dim to us in the books, is Marshal Keith, who has been growing gradually with the King and with every body ever since he came to these parts in 1747. A man of Scotch type; the broad accent, with its sagacities, veracities, with its steadfastly fixed moderation, and its sly twinkles of defensive humour, is still audible to us through the foreign wrappages; not given to talk unless there is something to be said, but well capable of it then. Frederick, the more he knows him likes him the better. * * * Frederick greatly respects this sagacious gentleman with the broad accent." (Carlyle's Frederick the Great.)

## Keith and the Queen of Poland

Then came the Seven Years' War which saw the end of Keith. He shared with Frederick the responsibilities of the Battle of Lowositz, and the obliquy occasioned by the forcible seizure of the secret papers in the archives of Dresden. The queen of Poland stood with her back to the cabinet in which the papers were, and Keith is charged with having used per-

sonal violence, giving her a push when she objected to having them removed.

Carlyle disproves this accusation. Not he, but a person commissioned by him, Major Waganheim, demanded the key of the cabinet from the Queen; but naturally Keith would have been obliged to order the removal of her Majesty by force had it been necessary. The queen, however, became "passive" and thus avoided actual handling.

In most of the fighting Keith took a leading and heroic part. For instance, at the siege of Leipsig he held the town against greatly superior forces. The enemy commanders knew he had only 4,000 men and joked about it, but Keith let them know he would hold out to the last, telling them that

*"By birth I am a Scotsman,*
*by choice and duty a Prussian,*
*and I am determined so to defend*
*the town that neither the Scotch*
*nor the Prussian shall be ashamed of me"*

The King sent him a letter in which he humourously (?) told him not to be uneasy, as the enemy would not eat him. To which Keith replied that if powder, artillery and everything needful were provided, he who wished to eat him would perhaps find him a very tough morsel. And so it proved.

## How He Died

Keith's death came as every true soldier prefers it should. He was killed by a cannon shot in the great battle of Hochkirch in 1758. The Prussian position was very dangerous, practically untenable, and it had been decided to vacate it. However, before this could be done the Austrians made a surprise attack. Keith was in command of the right wing, and hearing that his big battery had been captured, he headed an attack in force for its recovery. In this he succeeded but only momentarily and finally had to retire, shot twice in the right side. He

had paid no heed to the wounds, but shot a third time, he fell dead in the arms of his attendant groom.

His naked corpse, says Mr. Robert Anderson in his address (now printed) to the Buchan Field Club, wrapped only in a mantle of a Croat, was recognized by the son of his old comrade Lacy,—identified too by the wound on the knee received in Russia,—and was given honorable burial next day in the village church of Hoch-kirch. Four months after, by royal order, his body was conveyed to Berlin, and reinterred there, with all the honors and all the regrets, and Keith sleeps now in the Garrison Kirch, "far from bonny Inverugie; the hoarse sea winds and caverns of Dunnottar singing vague requiem to his honorable line and him in the imagination of some few."

A statue of the Field Marshal stands in front of the Town House at Peterhead, and in 1889 the Kaiser, William, honored his memory by ordering that the 1st Upper Selesian Regiment should be renamed the "Keith Regiment."

The following is also of interest:

"When the Garrison Church was recently almost destroyed by fire the crypt fortunately escaped. It possesses the extraordinary power of keeping the bodies of those placed there in a state of perfect preservation. Through the influence of a German friend I was allowed to see Field Marshal Keith lying in his coffin, dressed in full uniform, the face so life-like but curiously tanned, the upper lip pierced by the bullet which extinguished the life of this brilliant warrior, the idol of every German soldier.

"When the French entered Berlin after the battle of Jena, in 1806, the coffins were rifled. Even the Field Marshal's last resting place was not spared, and the story goes that even the rings from his fingers were taken."

Keith was a humane commander. He hated and protested against barbarities in war, prevented them wherever he could,

and ruled by affection. Strange to relate, when regard is had to the period in which he lived, he died poor.

"My brother leaves me a noble legacy," wrote the Earl Marischal. "Last year he had Bohemia under ransome, and his present estate is about 70 ducats (about 25 pounds)." His poverty is ascribed to "a splendid unselfishness" which made it impossible for him to pay his debts. (!)

Of the Earl Marischal it is recorded that he returned to this country and succeeded to the Estate of Kintore. However, he "had lived too much in foreign courts and among French philosophers to relish the climate or the society of Aberdeenshire." He wrote some complaining and amusing letters to his friends, commencing sometimes in English, but generally lapsing into French as a relief to the labor of composing in the forgotten language of his boyhood; and at last he found it better for "an old Spaniard and a sort of Guebre in religion" as he called himself, to creep back "nearer the sun." He died the 23rd of May, 1778.

*From* The Peoples' Journal, *Aberdeen, Scotland.*

*The following extract taken from the* Biographical Dictionary *of Eminent Scotsmen by Robert Chambers published in London in 1856, gives a more probable account of the reasons of the change of the Field Marshal from Russia to Prussia.*

The military fame of General Keith was now spread over all Europe, and had attracted in a particular manner the notice of the warlike Frederick of Prussia, who lost no time in inviting him into his service, offering him the rank of a field marshal and the governorship of Berlin, with ample means to support the dignity of these situations. These offers were too tempting to be refused. The general accepted them, and immediately proceeded to the Prussian court. His affable manners and military genius soon won him the personal esteem of his new

master, who not only admitted him but invited him to the most familiar intercourse, travelled with him throughout his own dominions and those of the neighouring states; and acknowledged him as an adviser in matters of military business, and as his companion in his hours of relaxation. For some time after his arrival in Prussia the marshal enjoyed a respite from military service, Frederick happening then to be, we cannot say at peace, but not at actual war with any of the European powers. This leisure he devoted to literary pursuits, entering into and maintaining a correspondence with some of the most eminent politicians and philosophers of the day, all of whom bear testimony to the great talent and ability with which he discussed the various subjects on which he wrote, and not the smallest portion of their praise was bestowed upon the elegance and felicity of a language which his correspondence exhibited.

Frederick's, however, was not a service in which much repose of this kind could be expected. He, of whom it is said, that he looked upon peace only as a preparation for war, was not likely to remain long idle himself, or to permit such a man as Marshal Keith to be so.

The outrageous conduct of Frederick in repeated instances had long given great umbrage to many of the European powers, but none of them had dared to come to open hostilities with him. At length, however, they fell upon the plan of combining their efforts for the chastisement of the warlike monarch, whom none of them would venture to face singly.

Austria, Russia, Germany, and France, all took the field against the Prussian monarch. During the vicisitudes and operations which ensued, in attacking at one time and resisting at another, the various efforts of his numerous enemies, Frederick intrusted the most important, next to those which he himself assumed, to Marshal Keith, whose military talents and sound judgment he had found during the arduous struggle which followed, had not been over-rated.

Mary Drummond, Ninth Countess Marischal
*Mother of George the Tenth, Earl Marischal, and of Sir James Keith, Field Marshal*

## "WHEN THE KING COMES O'ER THE WATER"

This is said to be a genuine old Jacobite song tho' it is not known to have appeared earlier than in Hoggs Jacobite Relics (1819). He says, in a note, it seems to have been composed by the Lady Marischal, or by some kindred bard in her name.*

*I may sit in my wee croo house*
*At the rock and the reel to toil fu' dreary*
*I may think on the day that's gane,*
*And sigh and sob till I grow weary,*
*I ne'er could brook, I ne'er could brook,*
*A foreign loon to own or flatter,*
*But I will sing a ranting Sang,*
*That day our King comes o'er the water.*

*O gin live to see the day*
*That I hae begg'd, and begg'd frae heaven,*
*I'll fling my rock and reel away,*
*And dance and sing frae morn till even,*
*For there is ane I winna name,*
*That comes the beinging byke to scatter,*
*And I'll put on my bridal gown,*
*That day our King comes o'er the water.*

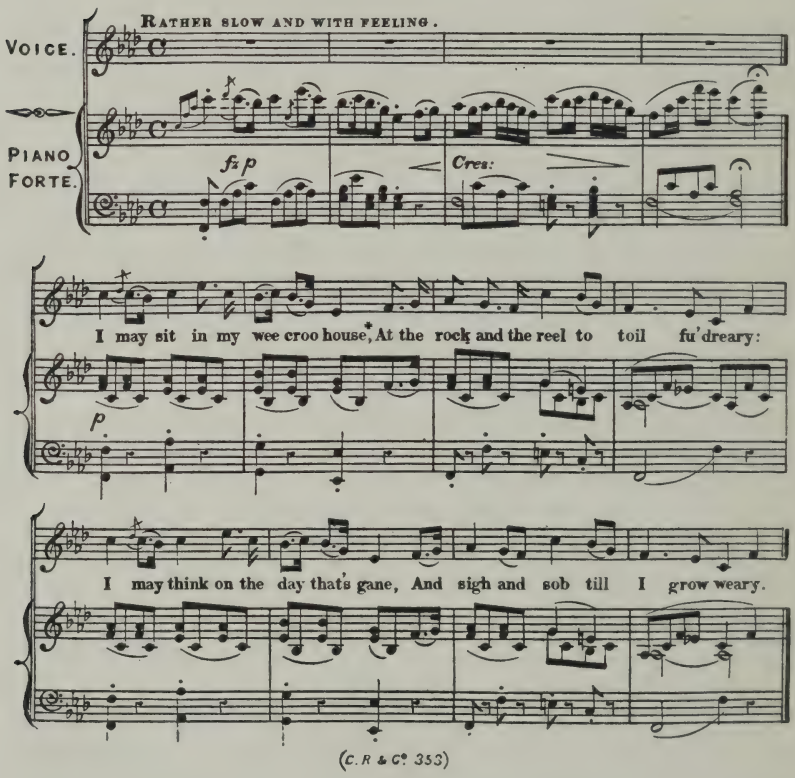
*I hae seen the gude auld day,*
*The day o' pride and chieftain's glory,*
*When royal Stuarts bare the sway,*
*And ne'er heard to tell o' Whig nor Tory,*
*My father was a gude lord's son,*
*My mother was an earl's daughter.*
*And I'll be Lady Keith again,*
*That day our King comes o'er the water.*

*This note is taken from the collection *"The popular songs & melodies of Scotland,"* Balmoral Edition. Published by J. Muir Wood & Co., 42 Buchan St., Glasgow; Wood & Co., Edinburgh. Cramer, Chapell, Novello, London, 1884.

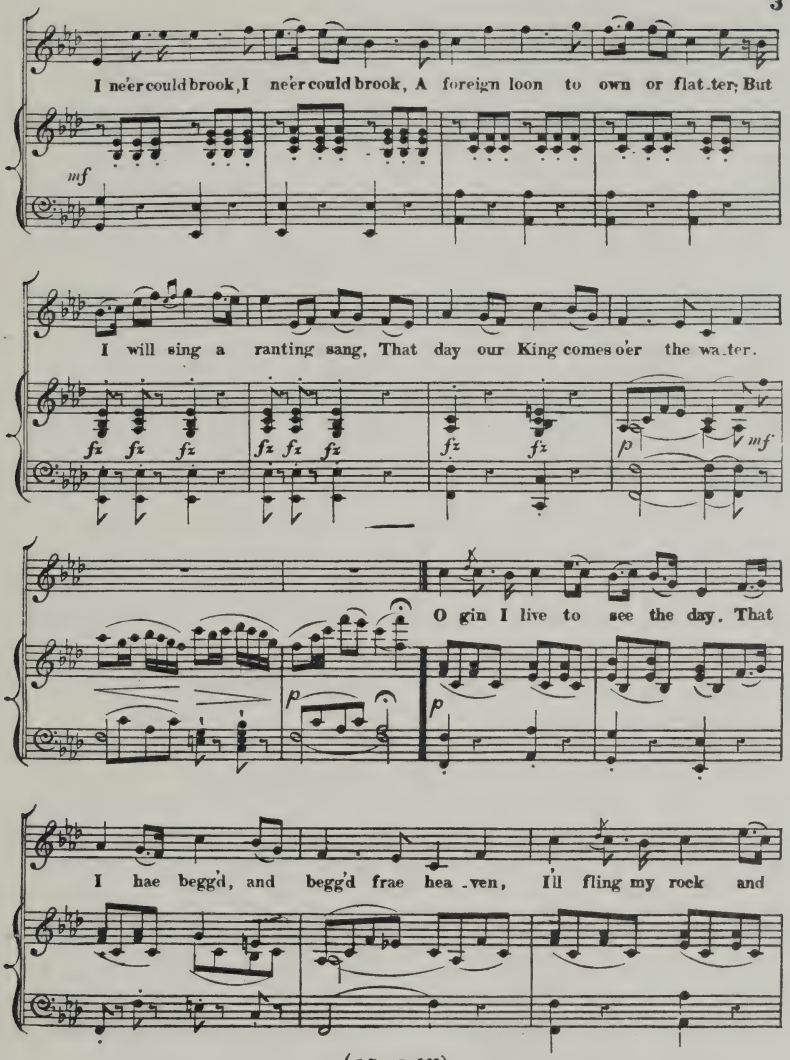
A copy of this song, which is here reproduced, was given to me in 1915 by Dr. Johnston of the Carnegie Library in Winnipeg, Canada.—A. K. M.

## "WHEN THE KING COMES O'ER THE WATER".

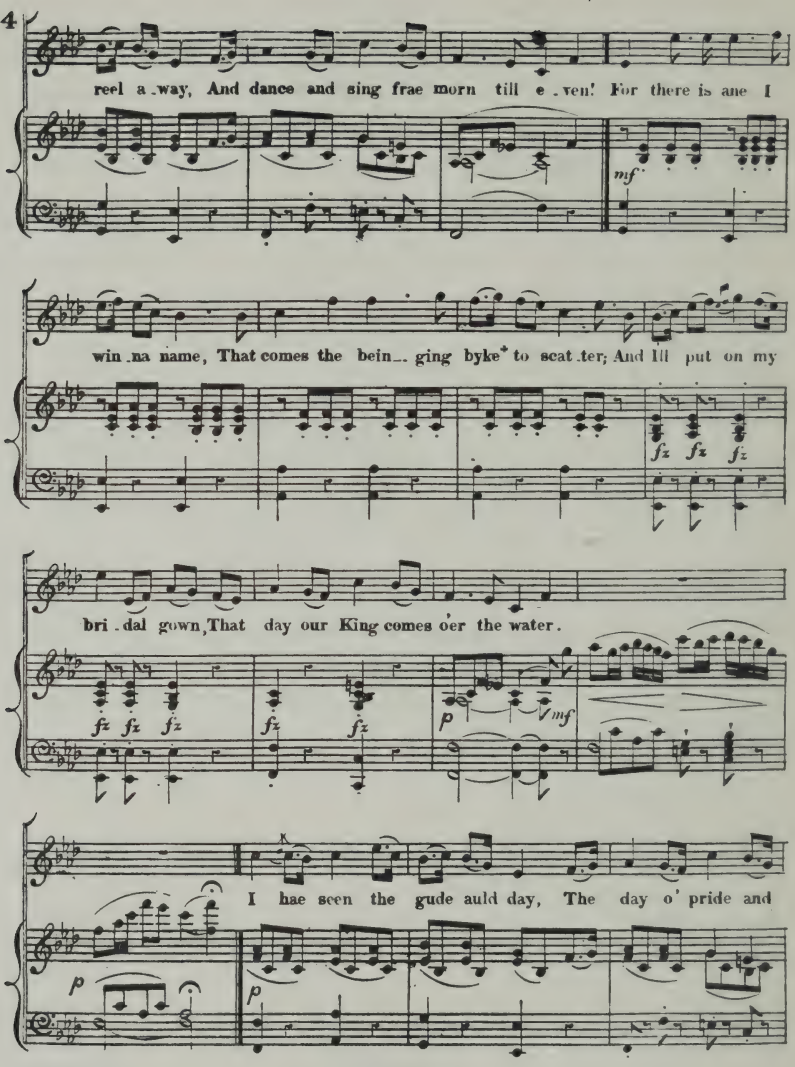
The heroine, and supposed Authoress, of this beautiful song was LADY MARY DRUMMOND, daughter of one of the EARLS of PERTH. She was so devotedly attached to the cause of the STUARTS, that when her sons arrived in Scotland from abroad, she never ceased to importune them, till they joined the cause of the exiled family.




(C. R & Cº 353)

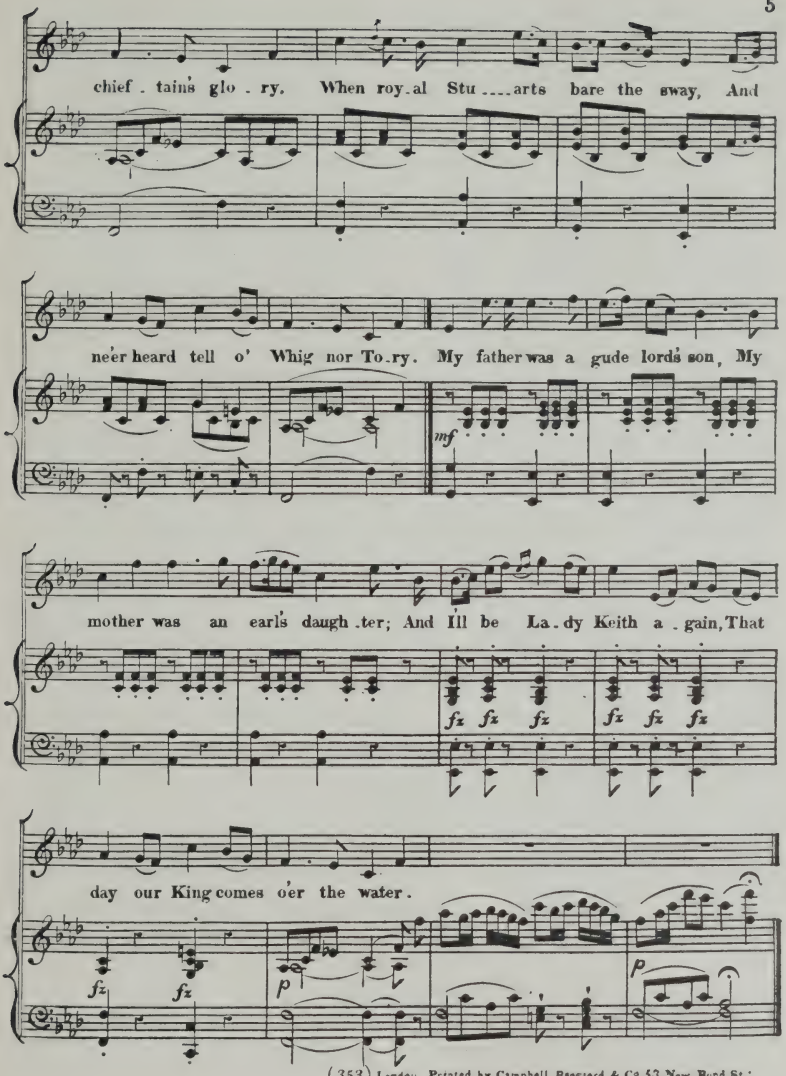

I ne'er could brook, I ne'er could brook, A foreign loon to own or flat..ter; But
mf
I will sing a ranting sang, That day our King comes o'er the wa..ter.
fz fz fz fz fz fz fz fz p mf
O gin I live to see the day, That
p p
I hae begg'd, and begg'd frae hea..ven, I'll fling my rock and

(C.R. & C. 353)




* Crouching hive.

(C.R & Co 353)




(353) London, Printed by Campbell, Ransford & Co 53, New Bond St:

## Chapter V

# SIR ROBERT MURRAY KEITH

*This sketch of the life of Sir Robert Murray Keith is largely taken from Memoirs and Correspondence (official and familiar) of Sir Robert Murray Keith, K.B., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the courts of Dresden, Copenhagen, and Vienna, from 1769 to 1792. Edited by Mrs. Gillespie Smyth, London. Henry Colburn, Publisher, Great Marlborough Street, 1849. Loaned by Hon. Stephen G. Porter, Washington, November, 1929.*

### Sir Robert Murray Keith, K.B.

IN this distinguished personage we have presented before us the rare character of a high-minded, honourable, upright diplomatist. But what is perhaps equally rare, he was a *Scottish* diplomatist. That our country, which has produced so many distinguished men should have left such a profitable walk almost unoccupied, and that a people so accustomed to veil their feelings, so habituated to self-command, and so shrewd and penetrating, should yet be able to produce so few names illustrious for diplomatic talent, is one of those inexplicable anomalies that stand out so strongly in the national character, to the great perplexity of ethnical psychologists. It classes with the fact that the Scot, who at any moment is ready to die for his country, is equally prompt to quit it, and in no great hurry to return to it.

That branch of the Keiths to which the subject of this memoir belonged was descended from the Keiths of Craig, in Kincardinshire. He was the oldest son of General Sir Robert Keith, who for some time was the ambassador at the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg; his mother was a daughter of Sir

Sir Robert Murray Keith Knight of the Most Honorable
Order of the Bath

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William Cunningham, of Caprington; his sister, Mrs. Anne Murray Keith, the intimate and esteemed friend of Sir Walter Scott, was beautifully delineated by the great novelist, under the name of Mrs. Bethune Balliol in the "Chronicles of the Canongate."

Robert was born on the 20th of September, 1730. His father being much abroad employed in his public duties, and his mother having died when he had reached the early age of only eleven, the youth was thus left in a great measure to his own management; but even already the maternal care had cultured that high moral sense and delicacy of feeling which his character afterwards exhibited; while his father's letters prepared him for those diplomatic employments by which he was to secure for himself an honored name in the political world.

The education of Robert Murray Keith was, for some time, conducted at the high school of Edinburgh, and this he turned to good account in after years, by using Latin, which he could do fluently, both by speech and writing, in various parts of Europe, when his communications could not be so fitly expressed in ordinary language. At the age of sixteen he was removed to an academy in London; and as the military profession was at this time his choice he studied riding the great horse, fencing, French, fortification, music and drawing. All this was enough for an accomplished soldier, but to these he added a thorough knowledge of modern languages, at that time too much neglected in education; so that besides French, he had a complete command of Dutch, German and Italian,—a circle which he afterwards widened so greatly that among his studies he was able to specify his "ten tongues" as part of his daily employment.

On completing his education, Robert Murray Keith received a commission in a Highland regiment employed in the Dutch service, and known by the name of the Scotch-Dutch, where he continued till the age of twenty-two, and had attained the

rank of captain when the regiment was disbanded. He then entered the service of one of the German states, but found it the roughest of all military schools, on account of the hardships and privations that attended it. Among the other necessaries of life the article of fuel was dealt out with such a sparing hand, that he was obliged, in the depth of winter, to keep constant watch over it, — a necessity that brought on the habit of sleep-walking. With all this, the chance of military glory as a recompense was somewhat uncertain, for he was attached as adjutant-general and secretary to Lord George Sackville, who commanded the English contingent of the allied army under the Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. Sackville found it necessary to resign; but Keith, through the influence of his father, was soon appointed to serve in a new Highland corps, raised for the war in Germany, with the rank of Major-commandant. He was now one of the leaders of a body of men from whom much was expected, and who by no means disappointed the expectation. Although these Celts were raw undisciplined lads, fresh from their native hills, they were marched into the fire only the third day after their arrival, and under Keith they attacked a village sword in hand, and drove out of it a regiment of veteran dragoons with great slaughter. In consequence of their gallant behaviour more Highlanders were sent to Germany, and well did they justify the wise policy of Chatham in employing them, as well as the declaration of the Prince of Brunswick that "they did wonders."

Such was the case throughout the campaign of 1760, and at the battle of Fellinghausen, in July 1761. On this occasion the claymore was more than a match for the bayonets of the choicest troops of France, whom the Highlanders defeated with great loss; while their kindness to the wounded and prisoners after the battle, if possible, surpassed their valour in the field. In fact the celebrated but diminutive Marshal Broglie, who commanded against them, and contrasted their prowess with

their light short spare figures, declared, when the fight was over, "that he once wished he was six feet high, but now he was reconciled to his size, since he had seen the wonders performed by the little mountaineers."

Soon after, Keith's military career terminated, for the Highland corps was disbanded in 1763. After a year spent in Paris, where his manners and accomplishments made him a universal favorite, he returned to London and was promoted to the rank of colonel. Four years were spent in the metropolis, when, in 1769, Colonel Murray Keith, whose high civil capacities and aptitude for business had been discerned by Mr. Pitt, was appointed British envoy to the court of Saxony. To Dresden he accordingly repaired, where he appears to have had little occupation besides that of keeping open the friendly relations between that country and Great Britain, and playing a conciliatory part with all the gay assemblies in which Dresden abounded. His letters at this period give an amusing sketch of the nature of his duties, and the manner in which they were performed: "I'll give you a little sketch of my way of living — Morning, *eight o'clock:* Dish of coffee, half a basin of tea, billets-doux, embroideries, toymen and tailors. *Ten:* business of Europe, with a little music now and then, *pour egayer les affaires. Twelve: Devoirs* at one or other of the courts (for we have three or four), from thence to fine ladies, toilettes, and tender things. *Two:* dine in public — three courses and a desert; venture upon half a glass of *pure wine* to exhilarate the spirits without hurting the complexion. *Four:* Rendezvous, visits, etc., etc. *Six:* Politics, philosophy and whist. *Seven:* Opera or private party; a world of business, jealousies, fear, etc. After settling all these jarring interests, play a single rubber of whist, *en attandant le souper, — Ten:* Pick the wing of a partridge, scandal, and *petites causon.* Crown the feast with a bumper of burgundy from the fairest land, and at *twelve* steal away mysteriously *home to bed.*" "And is this the way a kingdom may

be ruled?" exclaims the disappointed reader. But why not, if peace instead of war is to be the order of the day? From this sketch it will be evident that Colonel Keith always kept his head cool for action whatever might occur, and that, too, in a country where dissipation and deep drinking, even in courtly halls, made the latter half of the day little better than a nullity.

If Keith secretly felt he occupied an unworthy position from having so little to do, he was soon cured of the uneasiness by being transferred to the court of Denmark. At Copenhagen the whole scene was changed. There, foreign influence was jealously watched, and the diplomatists of Europe held at a wary distance. The gay parties in which public measures could be openly and frankly discussed, were discountenanced; and so completely was the society of the court broken into circles, that even at the theatre they were obliged to confine themselves to their separate places. "Those who sit two boxes from me," he writes, "might as well be in Norway, from any manner of communication I can have with them. It is really ridiculous to see how the world is parcelled out here into no less than nine classes, six of whom I must never encounter without horror." All this, however, he endured and surmounted with his usual tact, and performed the duties of his mission to the satisfaction of his own court, but without exciting the suspicion of the Danish government. It was much, indeed, that a heart so open and a disposition so buoyant should have maintained this tranquillity in such a freezing atmosphere; and, therefore, while he waited for orders, and fulfilled them punctually when sent, he thus expressed his private feelings: "In the meantime I heartily consign that old harridan, Etiquette, with all her trumpery, to the lowest underlying of all possible devils."

A fatal necessity soon occurred for Keith to give all these jealous court restrictions to the winds, and hurl defiance at the very throne of Denmark. To understand this, the most important event of his life, we must premise that the Danish

sovereign, Christian VII, had for his queen, Mathilda, sister of George III. But Christian, unfortunately, was a strange compound of idiot and madman, such as Europe had scarcely seen since the days of the Roman Empire. In the course of his travels he had picked up a certain physician, Struensee, whom he enobled and appointed to the first place in the government; and so implicitly did he put trust in his favorite, that every measure whether of court or kingdom, was wholly regulated by the parvenu Count Struensee. It is easy to imagine with what feelings both nobles and people regarded his elevation; but, as if their united dislike had been insufficient for the ruin of the luckless stranger, Christian himself aggravated their hatred for the man of his choice by the incredible fooleries in which it was his pleasure to indulge. Among these it was one of his royal pastimes to go down on all fours like a horse, and not content to top his part by gamboling and neighing he must needs also complete the resemblance by receiving a due portion of the kicks and cuffs too often bestowed upon the nobler animal which he aspired to imitate. Count Brandt, the friend of Struensee, who was compelled to play the part of the surly groom on this occasion by being threatened with the punishment of a traitor if he disobeyed, was afterwards beheaded for his compliance. Such was the husband of Mathilda. But this was not the utmost of her calamity; for an ambitious and unprincipled queen-mother was also dominant in the court of Copenhagen, one who had studiously perverted poor Christian both in mind and body from infancy, that she might pave the way for the succession of her son, Prince Frederick, and was now bent upon the ruin of Mathilda, as one by whom her aims were to be defeated, as she thought likely. It was by this act that the court was set against the young and beautiful queen, and her husband who really loved her, withdrawn from her society, and when Mathilda, thus forsaken, was obliged in self-defense to form a coalition with the powerful minister, it

was foully insinuated that their meetings were for the purpose of adulterous intercourse. She was thus traduced that she might be the more easily and effectually destroyed. Even the high talents which Struensee undoubtedly possessed, and his superior accomplishments and manners, were quoted to confirm the accusations. To seize the queen and minister was now the aim of their enemies; but although several schemes were laid for the purpose, they were always defeated by accident. At length a masked ball was given one night at the palace; and amidst the rest and security that usually follows a revel, the conspirators entered the king's bed-chamber, and by frightening him with the report of a conspiracy against his life, obtained from him an order for the instant arrest of the queen, Count Struensee, and their followers. Struensee and Brandt were seized in their beds and hurried off to the citadel at Copenhagen; Mathilda, in her night dress, was apprehended in her own bed-chamber, and after an agonizing struggle to gain access to the king, which was prevented by the guards with their crossed muskets, was incarcerated in the fortress of Cronenburg. On the following morning the streets of Copenhagen rang with the huzzas of mob-loyalty, and in the evening they were lighted with an illumination. The people were taught that the queen was not only an adulteress but had attempted to poison her husband; and while the churches were filled with thanksgiving for the preservation of such a valuable sovereign, it was easy for the senate, without waiting the ceremony of a trial, to declare her guilty of both charges.

It was now the season for Colonel Keith to despise etiquette, and dare the utmost. Hitherto he had seen and lamented the situation of his sovereign's sister (queen), but the jealousy with which the proceedings of the court were guarded had prevented his interference, and the astounding explosion had taken him, as it did every one else but the queen-mother and her agents, at unawares. Alone, amidst an excited and in-

furiated capital, he forced his way into the council where the fate of the queen was at issue, and announced war against Denmark if a single hair of her head was touched. The British fleet was to be immediately summoned to Copenhagen, and the bombardments of the capital commenced! It was an act worthy of the proudest days of Rome, when her ambassador drew a line upon the sand, and commanded the king of Egypt not to cross it until he had decided whether he would have peace or war.

After having delivered this stern declaration before the council, upon whom it fell like a thunderbolt, Keith despatched a messenger to his own court with an account of the proceedings, and a request for further orders, and till these should arrive he locked himself up and his household and remained for four weeks in a state of quarantine, or rather of siege and defiance. At the end of that time the expected packet arrived, and on eagerly opening it, the insignia of the order of the Bath fell at his feet. It had been enclosed by the king's own hand, to mark his sense of Sir Robert's heroic conduct, and was accompanied with a command to invest himself forthwith, and appear at the Danish court. It was seen that the ambassador's menace was no idle threat, but would be made good if need were, by a British fleet (armament). Brandt and his patron Struensee were indeed tried as traitors, and executed with revolting cruelty, but against Mathilda they dared not proceed to the extremities they had intended. After being confined two months in a fortress, she was sent to the castle of Zell in Hanover, where she died before her day, the broken-hearted victim of infamous accusations.

After this tragic event Sir Robert was weary of Copenhagen. During nearly a twelvemonth he had resided there he had never experienced anything like kindness, and this reserve would soon, in all likelihood, have been changed into downright rudeness. For was Danish pride likely to forget how he

had braved it at its height? Fortunately he was not subjected to the experiment; for in November, 1772, he was appointed to hold at Vienna the situation of British ambassador, the same office his father had held nearly twenty years before, at the court of Maria Theresa. Vienna appears to have been more to Sir Robert's taste than Copenhagen, but it was only because it was the least of the two evils, for, in some respects, the Austrian capital appears to have been a huge compound of frivolity and dullness. The following is his sketch of it:

"The ephemeral fly, which is born in the morning to die at night, might hold up the conversation of one half of our most brilliant aides; the play, the dance, your horse, my coach, a pretty embroidery, or a well-fancied lining, these are the favorite topics; upon everyone of which I am a numskull of the first water. I never play at cards; *ergo* I am not only a stupid fellow, but a useless one." Cards, indeed, he held in utter detestation and could not be persuaded to touch them, either in jest or earnest; and yet the Viennese were such a gambling, card-playing people, that a diplomatist could have little chance among them, unless he countenanced them in their folly. Sir Robert in this case hit upon the following compromise, on the the ingenuity of which he valued himself not a little: "A lady who is generally remarkably lucky at cards, but had lately a bad run of about a week, complained t'other day loudly of her misfortunes, and said she must soon relinquish cards, her favorite amusement. I immediately thought I might strike an advantageous bargain with the dear creature, and satisfy all mankind. I therefore agreed to attack Dame Fortune with *my* money and *her* fingers; and now she plays her three parties every day in my name and at my risk; and I am now one of the prettiest card-players in Vienna—*by proxy!*" All this was dull enough at best; but one of his official duties was to endure it with a contented countenance, and appear happy with everything around him.

His chief consolation consisted in epistolary correspondence with his friends at home, and while he freely imparted to them those lively communications in which his duties of political secrecy were not compromised, he was urgent for a full requital. Amidst these interchanges, also, the thought of his own country, of which he had seen so little, was always uppermost, and he was anxious for its improvement; so that amidst his diplomatic cares he would attend to the welfare of Scottish plantations as zealously as if he had been a retired gentleman. Upon this head, among many other topics, he thus writes to his only sister, the Margaret Bethune Baliol of Sir Walter Scott, in the Waverly Novel, Chronicles of the Canongate: "And now pray, my dear Anne, let me appoint you my substitute with G—— (his bailiff at Tweeddale) to din into his ears *'Trees, trees, trees,'* every time you see him. I have not a twig of his planting at the hall, and I own I expected a forest. This is no joking matter; I would rather be master of a handsome plantation and *hedgerows,* than a mine of gold; so you know, and you can and will pursue it. You will be the ranger of the new forest in Tweeddale, and your husband, when you get one will be Lord Warden of the Marches." Want of trees at this time did indeed constitute the nakedness and shame of Scotland; and though exertions had for some time been going on to repair the deficiency, all that had as yet been done was little better than Adam's fig-leaf. It is pleasing to contrast with this gay costume of foliage with which our country is clothed in the present day.

After having ably discharged his duties of envoy at Vienna, Sir Robert was a second time appointed to the office. The sky of Europe was already lowering with the coming of the French Revolution, so that the utmost political foresight and circumspection were necessary; and here he showed himself a statesman fitted for the crisis. In duties he was grievously hampered by the remissness of the home government that left his

despatches unanswered; and in 1788 we find him writing to the Marquis of Caermarthen, then Secretary of State, upon the subject with an honesty somewhat rare in diplomatic correspondence, and with a strict stern directness, and disinterestedness, which few of our envoys would venture to use towards their official superiors. Fifty-three letters he had already written to the Secretary's office without receiving an answer to any of them. After an indignant remonstrance at such neglect, he adds: "A complete change of system in regard to German politics has become not only expedient but indispensably necessary. But that it should have taken place in the king's councils without any Secretary of State's having given me the most distant intimation of such a decision, is what I can not comprehend. I am bold to say (and I should not deserve the honour of serving the king as his minister at the first court of Germany if I refrained from saying it *loudly*) that such concealment is disgraceful to me in the position in which the king has placed me, and likewise prejudicial to his service." The conclusion to this remonstrance was inevitable:—unless the injury was "immediately repaired by confidential information and instructions" he must tender his resignation of an office for which he was thus declared unfit. The integrity and decision of the justly offended official and statesman were too well known to be trifled with, and his appeal was followed with due acknowledgment.

The political career of Sir Robert Murray Keith was closed with the pacification of Austria, Russia, and Turkey, previous to the excesses of the French Revolution, a pacification which his labours tended greatly to accomplish.

He died at Hammersmith, near London, in 1795, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

## Chapter VI

# GEORGE, VISCOUNT KEITH, CAPTOR OF NAPOLEON AFTER THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

DURING the years between 1915 and 1928 my husband and I spent our winters in a California home in Pasadena. One day in Dawson's Old Book Store in Los Angeles I found a copy of the five volumes of a Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen edited by Robert Chambers, published by Blackie and Sons, London 1856. On general principles it seemed to me interesting and so we brought it home. Soon after that Katharine sent me from London an engraving of Admiral George Keith Elphinstone, and you can imagine my pleasure at finding so good an account of him in my Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen. I was glad to see in this account that while he captured Napoleon after the battle of Waterloo he treated Napoleon with such consideration that they became good friends.

Most of us probably have read Boswell's Life of Johnson in which the family of Mr. Henry Thrale figures interestingly; particularly interesting to our family (what egotists we are, or shall I say I am?) because the second wife of the gallant admiral George Keith Elphinstone was the daughter of this Henry Thrale.

From the Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. XXX, we read the following:

"Hester Maria Thrale—Viscountess Elphinstone. From 1765 when Dr. Johnson first became intimate with her parents, she figured constantly as 'Queenie.' Johnson wrote childish rhymes for her, played with her, wrote to her and directed her educa-

tion. Miss Burnew describes her at 14 years as 'cold and reserved though full of knowledge and intelligence.'

When her mother agreed to marry Pozzi, Hester retired to her Brighton House."

A very engaging child she was as this copy of an old engraving shows. The original oil painting of which this engraving is a copy is in the home of Keith and Katharine Merrill in Washington, as well as the engraving itself. During their four years in London, Katharine found all these engravings of the various members of the Keith family of which the photographs in this book are copies, and we are much indebted to her for this most valued contribution to the interest of this compilation.

### George, Viscount Keith, K.B., Captor of Napoleon After the Battle of Waterloo

*Keith-Elphinstone George, (Viscount Keith, K.B., admiral of the Red, etc.), a distinguished modern naval officer, was the fifth son of Charles, tenth Lord Elphinstone, by the Lady Clementina Fleming, only child of John, sixth Earl of Wigton, and niece and heir-of-line to the last Earl Marischal.*

Mr. Elphinstone was early taught, by his remoteness from the chance of family inheritance to trust to his own exertions for the advancement of his fortunes, and having from his earliest years shown a predilection for the Navy, he was, at sixteen, ranked as a midshipman in the Gosport, commanded by Captain Jervis, afterward Earl St. Vincent. The peace of 1763 soon put an end to his immediate hopes of naval glory, though not before he had experienced much advantage from the tuition of his eminent commander. He subsequently served in the Juno, Lively, and Emerald frigates, and entering on board an Indiaman, commanded by his elder brother, the Honourable W. Elphinstone, made a voyage to China, where, however, he suffered considerably from the climate. Notwithstanding this

HESTER MARIA THRALE

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latter circumstance, he did not scruple to make a voyage to the East Indies, under Commodore Sir John Lindsay, by whom he was promoted to a lieutenancy.

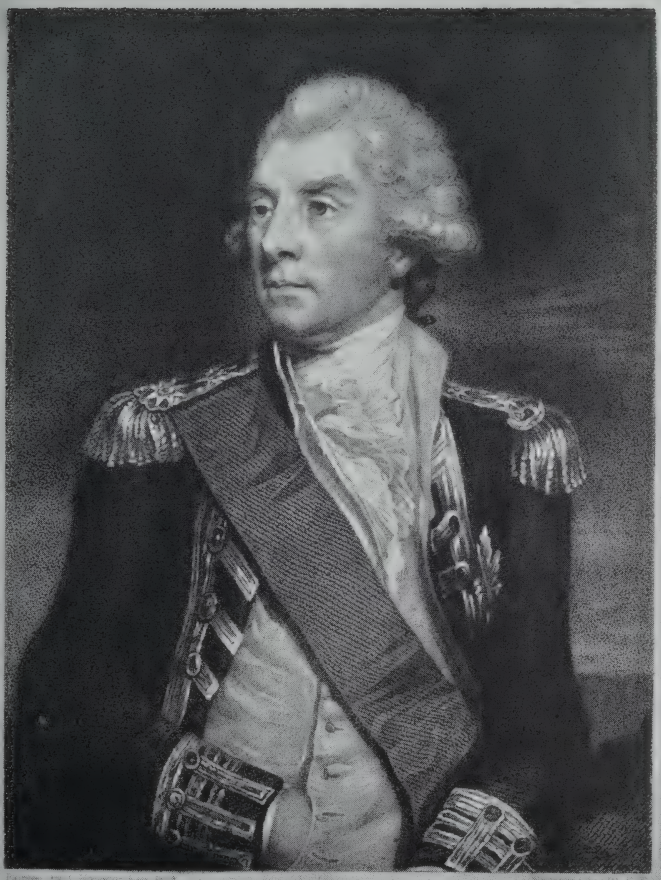
In 1772 he was advanced to the rank of commander in the Scorpion of fourteen guns. In the spring of 1775 he was made post-captain on board the Marlborough, seventy-four guns, and soon after he obtained, first, the command of the Pearl, and then of the Perseus frigate. In the Perseus, which was remarkable as the first ship in the British navy that was sheathed with copper, he made a conspicuous figure during the early years of the contest with America, as an active and intrepid officer on the coast of that country, under Lord Howe and Admiral Arbuthnot. He was likewise often engaged in the service, in this unhappy war, where sea and land forces were united,— in particular at the reduction of Charleston, he conducted himself with such gallantry in the command of a detachment of seamen as to gain frequent and most honourable mention in the official despatches of General Sir Hugh Clinton. The experience which he thus acquired was of great service to him long afterward, when he had a more prominent and distinguished part to perform.

In 1780, having returned to England with despatches from Admiral Arbuthnot, he was, on arrival, appointed to the command of the Warick of fifty guns. In the general election which took place this year he was chosen member of parliament from Dumbartonshire, where his family possessed some influence; and he was one of those who met at the St. Alban's tavern to attempt a reconciliation between Fox and Pit and the Duke of Portland, with the view of forming what was called "a broad-bottomed administration." This attempt, as is well known, proved unsuccessful. In the following year, as he was cruising down the channel in his ship, the Warick, he encountered the Rotterdam, a Dutch ship of war, bearing fifty guns and three hundred men. The manner in which he at-

tacked this ship and compelled her to strike,—more especially as the engagement happened immediately after the Iris, a ship of equal force, had been baffled in the attempt,—gained Captain Elphinstone much public notice. Soon after this he went out to the coast of America, where he served during the remainder of this disastrous war. While on this station, he, in company with three other British vessels of war, captured the French frigate L'Aigle of forty guns (twenty-four pounders on the main deck), and a crew of 600 men, commanded by Count de la Touche. Unfortunately for the captors the enemy's captain escaped to shore with the greater part of a large quantity of specie which was on board the frigate. Two small casks and two boxes, however, of this valuable commodity fell into the hands of the captors. Along with the captain, there also escaped several officers of high rank, and amongst them the commander-in-chief of the French army in America. During his service on the American coast, Captain Elphinstone had the honour to receive on board his ship as midshipman, Prince William Henry, afterwards King William IV; a distinction all the more flattering that the choice of the ship and the officer was made by his royal highness himself.

At the close of the war when the subject of our memoir returned to Britain, the Prince of Wales appointed him for life to be secretary and chamberlain of the principality of Wales.

In April 1787, captain Elphinstone married Jane, daughter of William Mercer, Esq., of Aldie, in the county of Perth, a lady of large property, by whom he had a daughter afterwards Viscountess Keith, and wife of Count Flahault, aide-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon. In 1786, Captain Elphinstone was chosen to represent the shire of Sterling. The breaking out of the French war in 1793, opened a new field for his enterprise and activity, and soon after the occurrence of that event he was appointed to the Robust, of seventy-four guns, and sailed under the command of Lord Hood to the Mediterranean. The



RT HONBLE GEORGE KEITH ELPHINSTONE, ADMIRAL LORD KEITH, K.B.

Keith

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object for which the latter had been sent to these seas was to endeavor to effect a co-operation with the royalists in the south of France. In this his lordship so far succeeded that the section of Toulon immediately proclaimed Louis XVII, under a promise of protection from the British, and Marseilles was only prevented from taking the same step by the approach of a republican army. Before taking possession of Toulon, which was part of the arrangement made with the French by Lord Hood, it was deemed proper to secure the forts which commanded the ships in the roads, and for this duty fifteen hundred men were landed under Captain Keith, who, after effecting this service, was directed to assume the command of the whole, as Governor of Fort Malgue. A few days afterwards General Carteaux appeared at the head of a detachment of the republican army, on the heights near Toulon. Captain Elphinstone, placing himself at the head of a small body of British and Spanish soldiers, instantly marched out to attack him, and after a gallant contest, completely routed the enemy, and captured his artillery, ammunition, horses and two stands of colors.

In the October following, Captain Elphinstone, with Lord Mulgrave and Rear-Admiral Gravina, at the head of the combined force of British, Spaniards, and Neapolitans, obtained another complete victory over a detachment of the French army, consisting of nearly 2,000 men at the heights of Phron. In this engagement the enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, was about 1,500, while on the part of the allied force it amounted to eight killed, seventy-two wounded, two missing and forty-eight prisoners.

This success, however, was insufficient to secure the British in possession of Toulon. The whole force of the republicans became directed to their expulsion; and, finding the place no longer tenable, it was determined, though not without much reluctance, to abandon it. In pursuance of this resolution, the whole of the combined troops, to the number of 8,000 men,

together with several thousand royalists, were embarked on board the British ships early in the morning of the 8th of December, 1793, without the loss of a single man. This important service was superintended by Captains Elphinstone, Hallinel and Mathews (Matthews), and it was principally owing to the careful attention and vigorous exertions of these officers, and more especially to the first, that it was so well and speedily accomplished. Captain Elphinstone's efficient services on this and some of the other immediately preceding occasions procured him high enconiums from both Lord Hood and Lieutenant-General Dundas. On his return to England which was in the year 1794, he was invested with the Knighthood of the Bath, having been previously promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and in July of the same year was made Rear-Admiral of the White, and in this capacity hoisted his flag on board the Barfleur of ninety-eight guns, and in the year following, having shifted his flag to the Monarch, he sailed with a small squadron for the Cape of Good Hope, then in the possession of the Dutch.

A war being about to commence between Great Britain and the Batavian republic, the object of Admiral Elphinstone was to reduce the settlements at the Cape, a service which he efficiently accomplished, besides capturing a squadron which had been sent out for its defense. On the completion of this important undertaking he returned to England now advanced to the rank of vice-admiral; and the cabinet was so highly satisfied with the service he had rendered his country by securing to it so valuable a colony as that of the Cape, that they conferred upon him still further honours.

In 1787, he was created an Irish peer by the title of Baron Keith of Stonehaven-Marischal, and shortly after assumed the command of a detachment of the channel fleet. In this year also he was presented by the directors of the East India company with a splendid sword, valued at 500 guineas, as an ac-

knowledgment for his eminent services. In 1798 Lord Keith hoisted his flag on board the Foudroyant, and sailed for the Mediterranean as second in command under the Earl St. Vincent, who was already there with a large fleet.

Early in the beginning of the following year, he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the red, and on the occasion of a temporary indisposition of Earl St. Vincent, assumed the entire command of the fleet. Here he continued employed in blockading the Spanish fleet till May 1799, when he went in pursuit of the Brest fleet. His search, however, being unsuccessful, he returned to England. In November, he again sailed for the Mediterranean to take command of the fleet there, which was now wholly resigned to him in consequence of the increasing illness of the Earl St. Vincent. While in this command Lord Keith performed a series of important services. By the judicious arrangement of his ships, and the co-operation of Lord Nelson, he succeeded in capturing two large French ships proceeding to La Valleta (Valetta), with troops and stores. He blockaded the ports of Toulon, Marseilles, Nice and the coast of the Riviera; and, co-operating with the Austrians, who were besieging Genoa, he so effectually cut off supplies from the French garrison in that place by the activity of his blockade, that they were compelled to surrender. In the following September, the island of Malta was captured by a detachment of his fleet. The British cabinet, having determined to make a descent on Spain, Lord Keith and Sir Ralph Abercromby entered the bay of Cadiz with a large fleet, having on board about eighteen thousand troops. Circumstances, however, occurred which the admiral and general conceived warranted them in not attempting the proposed landing, and they accordingly withdrew without making a descent.

The greatest and most brilliant of all Lord Keith's services, however, was yet to be performed; this was the celebrated landing of Aboukir, one of the most splendid affairs in the

annals of war; and it was in a great measure owing to the promptitude and skill of the admiral alone, that this critical and perilous enterprise was so triumphantly accomplished. For this important service Lord Keith received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and on the 5th of December, 1801, he was created a baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Keith of Barheath, county of Dumbarton. He had been previously advanced to the rank of admiral of the blue. In the fullness of the country's gratitude for his services, he was also presented by the corporation of London with the freedom of the city in a gold box, together with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas, and was invested by the Grand Signor with the order of the Crescent, which he had established to perpetuate the memory of the services rendered to the Ottoman Empire by the British.

In 1803, Lord Keith was appointed commander-in-chief of all his majesty's ships in the North sea. In 1805, he was further advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, and in 1812, succeeded Sir Charles Cotton as commander-in-chief of the channel fleet. While on this station, it was his lot to be the means of capturing the person of Napoleon Bonaparte, on his flight from France after the battle of Waterloo. The disposition which Lord Keith made of his ships on this occasion was such, that the distinguished fugitive, after being taken by Captain Maitland of the Bellerophon, acknowledged escape to have been impossible. His treatment of the prisoner was as noble, delicate and humane, as his arrangements for seizing him had been dexterous. He acted throughout the whole affair with so much good sense and right feeling, that he at once gained the esteem and gratitude of Napoleon, and the approbation of the government which he represented.

In 1814, Lord Keith had been created a viscount; and, at the conclusion of the war by the exile of Napoleon in St. Helena, he retired to enjoy his well-earned honours in the

bosom of his family, and the society of his former friends. Latterly, he resided constantly on his estate of Tulliallan, where he erected a mansion-house suited to his rank and fortune. There he also expended large sums in works of permanent utility, and united with constant acts of voluntary bounty the encouragement of industrious pursuit and useful occupation, those sure sources of comfort to a surrounding population. The strength of his natural understanding enabled him to derive the utmost benefit from all he had occasion to see or contemplate. A most tenacious memory and great readiness enabled him to bring all his information effectually into action when the occasion called for it. Such powers, united to a fertility of mind which is rarely excelled, rendered him a most distinguished character in all that regarded his profession. In social intercourse, his kindly nature was constantly predominant; he was entirely free of affectation in conversation, and dealt out the facts and anecdotes with which his memory was stored, in a most interesting and amusing manner. Lord Keith was invariably influenced by the kindest feelings for all who were connected with him, and without solicitation on their part, he was *uniformly* alive to whatever could promote their interest.

But this did not limit the extent of his usefulness to others; on the contrary, being always open to approach, he was zealous in forwarding, to the utmost of his power, the objects of deserving men. Accordingly it may be safely said of him, that he could reckon as great a number of meritorious officers of all ranks and descriptions, who had been placed in their proper stations by his efforts, as any man of his rank who served during the same distinguished period of our naval history.

His first lady having died in 1789, Lord Keith married in January, 1808, the eldest daughter of Henry Thrale, Esq. M.P. for Southwark; of which union the issue was one child, a daughter. In 1822 Lord Keith was permitted by the king to

accept the last additional honour he was to receive on earth, in the shape of a grand cross of the royal Sardinian order of St. Maurice and St. James.

He died at Tulliallan house on the 10th of March 1823, in the 78th year of his age.

*From* A Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen. *Originally edited by Robert Chambers. Blackie and Sons, Publishers, London, 1856.*

## An Extract from Les Compagnons De Jehu Par Alexander Dumas

Enfin, Massena commandait l'armee d'Italie, refugiee dans le pays de Genes, et soutenait avec acharnement le siege de la capitale de ce pays, bloquee du cote de la terre par le general autrichien Ott, et du cote de la mer par l'amiral Keith.

*Contributed by Madam Amstel, Lowell, Massachusetts, August, 1930.*

## Chapter VII

## THE PARISH OF DEER—ABERDEEN LETTERS

DURING the visit at the home of my daughter May Merrill Shepard in Winnipeg I went with her to confer with Doctor R. C. Johnston who was in charge of the Reference department of the Carnegie Library there. As she introduced me to him she said, "My mother's maiden name was Keith and we have come to ask you if you can tell us anything about the Keith family in Scotland." He stood perfectly silent for some appreciable time, gazing at me almost in bewilderment. I greatly wondered until in a tone of awe, he said, "To think that you should come to me here away off in Canada, and I as a little lad played about in Inverurie and often among the ruins of the Abbey of Old Deer." He said he knew Keith Hall so well near Inverurie, and he had a most affectionate veneration for the name of Keith. He showed me a much worn plain gold ring that was on his finger and said, "This was had by one of the two maiden sisters who were the very last of the family of the Keiths Earls Marischal." You can imagine how I coveted that old ring, but you will know how impossible for one who is a Keith herself to ask him to part with it at any price. For a true Scot money is sometimes a very worthless thing.

Doctor Johnston went on to tell me of how as a youth he went to the dedication of the monument at Peterhead, not so very far from Inverurie, placed there by the German government, and to this dedication the old Emperor William, grandfather of the late kaiser, had come over to Scotland. The mem-

ory of the impressiveness of this ceremony was still very keen as he told me of the acres of people gathered with this powerful monarch in an affectionate tribute to Sir James Keith, great Field Marshal of Frederick the Great.

From Dr. Johnston I borrowed a book on "The Parish of Deer," by Dr. Alexander Lawson of Aberdeen. I quote the following extracts from this book:

The name meaning Oak, or perhaps Tears—Tears and Oak not being unconnected with the Celtic idea of the House of God.

Old Deer, in a distant corner of the realm enjoys one distinction which makes it unique among the parishes of Scotland. To it belongs the honour of being the centre from which Christianity was first preached in the Northern Lowlands and the credit of having made and kept for centuries the oldest authentic Scottish book. The charm of the village of Deer is expressed in the quaint words that tell us that "The place was pleasing to Columcille because it was full of God's grace."

Of the many ecclesiastical foundations which attested the interest taken by the Comyns in the welfare of the people their favorite and the largest was the Abbey of Deer.

The year 1308 was a terrible one for the parish of Deer. So complete was the destruction of the Comyns that it was said that: Of a name that numbered three Earls and more than thirty belted Knights, there was no memorial left, in the land save the orisons of the monks of Deer. For the next 300 years the history of the parish is mainly that of the Abbey.

The Reformation placed the possessions of the Abbey in the hands of Robert Keith, son of the Fourth Earl Marischal, who is known in history as the Commendator of Deer.

He was in 1587 created Lord Altrie. A stone upon the walls of the old church bears the arms and name of George, Earl Marischal, Lord Keith, Lord Altrie, and Patron of Deer, and

The Village of Deer

The Abbey of Deer in 1770

Inverugie Castle
*Birthplace of Field Marshal Keith*

Broad Street, Peterhead

must from the Christian name, commemorate the Earl who founded Marischal College, or his descendant who died in 1694.

There is little record of the parish during the struggles of the 17th Century. It was fortunate in being far away from the march of armies and escaping the ravages of civil war which fell so severely upon other parts of Aberdeenshire. The great house of the Keiths had succeeded to the local position held long before by the Comyns, and probably Old Deer contributed its proportion of Earl Marischal Buchan men, who joined the Southeran Covenanters at various musters in Aberdeen.

The Reformation gave the Earls Marischal control of the whole district, not to say Parish. Smaller proprietors were either of their kin or their creation. As for religious fervor among the people, so notable in Fife, the Lothians and the West Country, there are no traces of it. The masses fell in line with their leader, and appear to have adopted his creed as they tilled his land.

After the forfeiture of the Comyns it was not mere accident nor royal caprice which settled the various great families, including the Keiths, in the district.

William Comyns, the great Justiciar, and his wife Marjorie, Countess of Buchan in her own right, had four daughters. Of these Isabel married Francis, Lord Chyne of Inverugie; and Marjorie married Sir John de Keith Great Marischal of Scotland.

The great barony in the parish was the barony of ALDEN, and this became the property of the head of the house of Keith by the gift of King Robert the Bruce in 1324. There was no great keep or stronghold here like Dunnottar or Inverugie. Prior to the Reformation the only house of consequence was the Abbot's House.

When we were at St. Andrews in Scotland in 1919, I called

on the Minister of Education, and told him of my search for information as to the Keith family and that I especially hoped to find the antecedants of James Keith, a divinity student at Marischal College, who in 1661 came to America and settled in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. The minister of education listened to my story with perfect courtesy and sent a little maid as guide to the Library of the University of St. Andrews. I had always thought of the Scotch as a reticent race especially to strangers, but coming as I did with a certain claim, in the name of Keith, everything was done to further my search. A very old record was brought out from which I was allowed to copy the following:

Robert Keith, A.M., 1640 promoted from being Regent in the Old College of St. Andrews, admitted before 2nd of March 1649. He was appointed by Parliament 31st of July same year, one of the Commissioners for visiting the University of Aberdeen. He joined the Protesters in 1657, was a corresponding member with those of the Presbytery of Linlithgow 1st of June 1653, when they went down to admit the protesting minister of Linlithgow at Langlandis, and was one of those named by the Council of England in August 1654 for authorizing admissions to the ministry within the provinas bi-north Angus.

He continued to 17th of April 1660, but was deprived for non-conformity to Episcopacy. He is said to have been one of the three great men in the Presbytery called the "Triumviri of Deer" and "to have plotted (invented) all."

*(Acts Parl. VI. and Mss. Presb. Linlithgow Presb. and Syn. Reg. Fasti Aberdeen. Wodrows History, and Anal. Nicolls Diary. Pratts Buchan.)*

## THE PARISH AND MINISTER OF DEER

Another account of this Robert Keith gives his age as forty years when he was deprived of his living in 1660 and as the

young divinity student James Keith from Marischal College came to America in 1660 or 1661, the natural inference was that he was the son of this Robert Keith, particularly as they were both identified with the Covenanting party. With this possibility in mind, I wrote to the Minister of the Parish of Deer, asking him to search the records there for a confirmation of my hope. In reply I received the following letter:

The Manse, New Deer,
13/12/29.

Dear Mrs. Merrill:

I am glad to report that I searched the records of the Marischal & King's Colleges yesterday with the distinguished help of the Librarian, Dr. Douglas Simpson, with the following results: The "Robert Keith, a minister of Deer," is not the father of James Keith. He is said to have had only one child, a daughter. The entry in the Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanae states quite clearly and no doubt correctly: "He married Euphemia Kinnear who died 19th March 1664 and had issue . . . Jean (married Patrick Strachan, clothier, Aberdeen), heir to her father."

We traced Jacobus Keith, a student, who first entered upon his Arts course at Marischal in 1658. He is given in a list of Alumni, but there are no particulars. It is highly probable that you will be defeated in your search for further information re his birth and parentage as the Librarian assures me that this is all that they can do for us in the matter. The assistant librarian, however, is pursuing the search and is to notify me if anything eventuates.

I am sorry that I have not been able to help you farther. I have kept you from making an error.

I am sure we are sorry that our search has not been more

fruitful but should anything further be reported to me I shall communicate with you.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

M. Welsh Neilson.

Disappointing as Mr. Neilson's letter was, I was much touched by his gentle phrase, "I have kept you from making an error," and that has been the aim throughout this book: to reproduce only authentic records of the Keith history.

## Chapter VIII

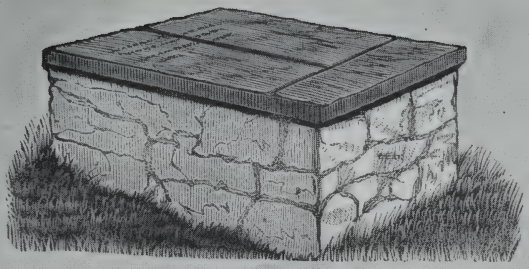
# THE KEITHS IN AMERICA—EARLY BRIDGEWATER HISTORY

WHEN in 1881 I found the three Bridgewater books at the home of my uncle, Mr. James Keith in Roxbury, Mass., he gave me a copy of some of the town records he had had copied for himself. These with many others I found in the Nahum Mitchell book of Bridgewater history printed in 1840. These records show that the town of Bridgewater in the beginning fashioned its government of both town and church on the plan of the old English Towne Mote in which all the affairs of church and town were managed by the town meeting. I find no mention of bringing this custom over from the old country, but J. R. Greene, in his history of England, gives us an exact description of the town meetings in Bridgewater. Some of these records are so naive in their phrasing that they are a joy. Mr. Keith must be "some considerable time" with them before he is given a complete title to the house they are furnishing for him. He must go to Boston for part of his salary; the rest will be given him at his house. His wood will be furnished him by cutters and drawers of it appointed for that purpose, until he is given a thirty acre woodlot and then the record declares "so now Mr. Keith must provide for his fires himself." We have no portrait of this beloved ancester, beloved by all, it seems, with whom he lived, he having the greatest care and love for all, even as a young man, when he wrote a letter which Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography credits with having much to do with saving the

life of the wife and son of the Indian Chief, King Phillip, in 1676. The best picture of what he was during the fifty-six years of his ministry among his people in Bridgewater is in the record of June 1, 1716 when a certain separation was to be made in the Parish or Precinct with this condition "that the whole town stand obliged to an honourable maintenance of the Rev. James Keith, their present aged minister, if he should outlive his powers and capacities of discharging the office and duty of their minister." Both the town and their aged minister stand revealed in this clear light of love and duty.

When my husband and I visited Bridgewater, Mass., and went to the cemetery where from the road we could see the tomb of the Rev. James Keith and also that of Samuel and Suzanna Edson, the father and mother of our first grandmother Keith, I was gratified to see that this tomb was being kept in perfect repair by The Daughters of the American Revolution. On a tablet near the old Keith home we found a memorial of this Rev. James Keith. We were cordially shown through part of the house and taken to the corner room upstairs on the left in which we were told the Rev. James Keith always sat to write his sermons. Whether this is merely tradition or not, of course, we do not know, and it makes little difference, but we were glad to really be in the home that sheltered the very beginning of our family life in America.

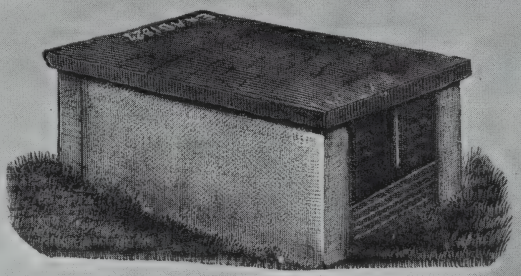
I have appended all of the names that have to do with the transference of the land of Bridgewater from the Indians to the townspeople for I think you will be interested in the names that began with our history. William Bradford, John Alden, George Partridge, Miles Standish, John Washburn, Experience Mitchell are a few of them. You will be grateful with me, I am sure, to Mr. William Latham who in 1882 published in Bridgewater, Mass., his book Epitaphs in Old Bridgewater. This book includes an account of all the graveyards, in and about Bridgewater. One of them is the Keith or South Street



*EDSON TOMB.*

| | |
|---|---|
| SAMVEL & SVE SAMAH | EDSON |
| ENTERD HEIVLY 20 1692 | & SHE |
| FEBRVARE Y 20 1699 HE | AGED |
| 80 & SHE AGED 81 | |
| YEARS | |

*INSCRIPTION ON EDSON MONUMENT.*



*KEITH TOMB.*

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Graveyard. As a frontispiece Mr. Latham gives us the Keith coat-of-arms, and later the pictures of the old Keith home and the Keith and Edson tombs. So far as I can find this coat-of-arms is the only record he has left to us of his connection with the Keith family in Scotland excepting the bare statement of his being a Divinity student from Aberdeen. Apparently the young James thought this evidence of his family connection was sufficient for his identification to the good people of Bridgewater and that his character and mental ability would carry him the rest of the way, as they did.

I point with pride to the last paragraph in this chapter of records that merely glances at the educational history of this time. "Credit of originating the free school institution is due to our Pilgrim Fathers. It was in the cabin of the Mayflower that they agreed among themselves to a written constitution of government which was the nucleus of all the free governments of the earth. At the time they landed on our shores, two grand ideas pervaded their minds, namely: religion, or the spiritual interest of their young people, and knowledge, or the education of the young. The fisheries of Cape Cod were early laid under contributions for the support of free schools in 1671."

## FIRST SETTLEMENT

*From* The History of North Bridgewater, *by Bradford Kingman. Published by the Author in Boston in 1866.*

To give a clear account of the early settlement of the town of North Bridgewater, it will be necessary to give some account of the origin of the town, its connection with and its identity with the parent town of Bridgewater, and a brief account of its having been set off from Duxbury, and the purchase of the Indians. The ancient town of Bridgewater — then comprising what is now North, East, West, and South Bridgewater, or Bridgewater proper — was formerly a plantation granted to

Duxbury, in 1645, as a compensation for the loss of territory they had sustained in the setting apart of Marshfield from them in the year 1640. The grant was in the following language:

"The inhabitants of the town of Duxbury are granted a competent portion of lands about Saughtuchquet (Satucket), towards the west, for a plantation for them, and to have it four miles every way from the place where they shall set up their centre; provided it intrench not upon Winnytuckquett, formerly granted to Plymouth. And we have nominated Capt. Miles Standish, Mr. John Alden, George Soule, Constant Southworth, John Rogers, and William Brett, to be foefees in trust for the equal dividing and laying forth the said lands to the inhabitants."

How these lands were divided, or what should entitle any one to a share, no record appears to show. Gov. Hinckley, in his confirmatory deed, says that the "inhabitants agreed among themselves." There were fifty-four proprietors, — each of whom held one share, — the names of whom are as follows: William Bradford, William Nerrick, John Bradford, Abraham Pierce, John Rogers, George Partridge, John Starr, Mr. William Collier, Christopher Wadsworth, Edward Hall, Nicholas Robbin, Thomas Haywood, Mr. Ralph Partridge, Nathaniel Willis, John Willis, Thomas Bonney, Mr. Miles Standish, Love Brewster, John Paybody, William Paybody, Francis Sprague, William Bassett, John Washburn, John Washburn, Jr., John Ames, Thomas Gannett, William Brett, Edmund Hunt, William Clarke, William Ford, Mr. Constant Southworth, John Cary, Edmund Weston, Samuel Tompkins, Edmund Chandler, Moses Simmons, John Irish, Philip Delano, Arthur Harris, Mr. John Alden, John Forbes, Samuel Nash, Abraham Sampson, George Soule, Experience Mitchel, Henry Howland, Henry Sampson, John Brown, John Howard, Francis West, William Tubbs, James Lendall, Samuel Eaton, Solomon Leonard. To

these shares were afterwards added two more shares,—one to Rev. James Keith of Scotland, their first minister; and the other to Deacon Samuel Edson, of Salem, who erected the first mill in the town,—making fifty-six shares.

This grant was considered as little more than an authority or right to purchase it of the natives. For this purpose, Capt. Miles Standish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth, were appointed a committee to make the purchase; which they did, as appears by the following instruments:

Witness these presents, that I, Ousamequin, Sachem of the country of Poconocket, have given, granted, enfeofed, and sold unto Miles Standish of Duxbury, Samuel Nash and Constant Southworth of Duxbury aforesaid, in behalf of all the townsmen of Duxbury aforesaid, a tract of land usually called Satucket, the which tract the said Ousamequin hath given, granted, enfeofed, and sold unto the said Miles Standish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth, in the behalf of all the townsmen of Duxbury, as aforesaid, with all the immunities, privileges, and profits whatsoever belonging to the said tract of land, with all and singular all woods, underwoods, lands, meadows, rivers, brooks, rivulets, &s, to have and to hold, to the said Miles Standish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth, in behalf of all the townsmen of the town of Duxbury, to them and their heirs for ever.

In witness whereof I, the said Ousamequin, have hereunto set my hand this 23d of March 1649.

John Bradford,
William Otway, alias Parker,
Witness the mark of hand Ousamequin.

In consideration of the aforesaid bargain and sale, we, the said Miles Standish, Samuel Nash, and Constant Southworth, do bind ourselves to pay unto the said Ousamequin, for and in consideration of the said tract of land, as followeth:—

7 coats, a yard and a half in a coat.
9 hatchets.
8 hoes.
20 knives.
4 moose-skins.
10 yards and a half of cotton.

Miles Standish,
Samuel Nash,
Constant Southworth.

This Ousamequin, sometimes called Ossamequin, was no other than Massasoit himself, who, in the latter part of his life, had adopted that name. The deed written by Capt. Miles Standish, one of the original planters of the Colony, and signed with the mark of the Sachem, is still in existence. When the old Sachem was called upon to execute his deed, he endeavored to make it as sure as possible. For that purpose, he affixed a mark in the shape of a *hand*.

Thus we have seen that the original town of Bridgewater, comprising the territory now known as North, East, West, and South Bridgewater, was purchased by Capt. Miles Standish and others for the trifling sum of seven coats, nine hatchets, eight hoes, twenty knives, four moose-skins, and ten and a half yards of cotton, the whole not amounting to thirty dollars in value.

The town continued a united and harmonious whole until 1715, when a petition was sent to General Court to be set off into a separate parish or precinct. A committee of two in the council, and three of the House, was appointed to examine into the matter; who attended to their duties, and reported in favor of granting their request, which was accepted, and an act of incorporation passed June 1, 1716, with this condition:

"That the whole town stand obliged to an honourable maintenance of the Rev. James Keith, their present aged minister, if he should outlive his powers and capacities of discharging the office and duty of their minister."

*This Record Bearing Date February the Eighteenth Anno Dom. 1664*

Witnesseth, that whereas the Town of Bridgewater being legally warned to a Town meeting, and taking into consideration what was most necessary to be done for the establishment of the Ministry ordered and agreed themselves as followeth:

That whereas Mr. James Keith, a student of Divinity, having some competent time improved his gifts amongst them in the work of the Ministry, and having also due approbation by the testimony of the Rev. Elders of other churches of Christ to whom he was known and declaring his intendment and resolution to accent of and undertake the work of the Ministry being legally called by the church and approved of by the Town, and both church and Town having expressed their desires, so that a mutual agreement was made on both parties so far as at present they could go.

Be it known therefore unto all men by these presents, that we the inhabitants of the Town of Bridgewater in the pattern of the New Plymouth in New England have freely given, granted and made over to Mr. James Keith aforenamed Student of Divinity a full purchase of lands both of upland and meadowlands with all the immunities and privileges belonging thereunto, as far as any other single purchase, in the several divisions of lands either already laid out or to be laid out. And also we give, grant, make over and confirm to the aforesaid Mr. James Keith, his heirs, executors or assigns twelve acres of land already laid out, with a dwelling house built upon the same by the Town.

The lands well known, lying upon the Mill River and joining to the lands of Nathaniel Willis on the one side, and George Turner on the other side. Upon which consideration the aforesaid Mr. James Keith is engaged to carry on the work

of the Ministry in the aforesaid Town of Bridgewater during the term of his life unless by the providence of God he be unable through sickness or weakness after some time being here. Then the aforesaid sums to be made good to Mr. James Keith; but, and if Mr. James Keith shall leave or go away from the town after he hath been here some short space of time, then this aforesaid house and grounds are to return to the Town again. But and if the said Mr. James Keith shall lay out or be at charges upon the house and grounds either in building or in breaking up of lands, the town is to repay it at his going away. And if it shall please God so to order it as to take away Mr. Keith by death and that the said house and grounds be to be sold that then the town may have the refusal of it provided that they shall give as much as another and make so good pay.

It is agreed upon by the Town met together the tenth of the last month 1664, that there should be a rate made yearly of the sum of six pounds for the providing of wood yearly for Mr. Keith. And the cutters of wood are to have Five groats a cord for cutting. And the drawers of the wood are to have five groats a cord for drawing of it to Mr. Keith's house. And this was freely done by the Town as an addition to Mr. Keith's maintenance which was Forty Pounds before. Twenty pounds to be paid at Boston and Twenty pounds at home at his house, which was by the Town agreed upon before, for his labor of carrying on the work of the Ministry.

It was agreed upon by the inhabitants of the town of Bridgewater the three and twentieth day of May, one thousand six hundred seventy-three, being legally warned to meet together and appearing at the usual place of meeting; that upon consideration that Mr. James Keith has been some competent time in the work of the Ministry among them, he should have the dwelling house and out house, he is possessed of with the twelve acre lot he lives upon, and also all the lands whether uplands or meadow lands belonging to a full purchase within

*OLD HOUSE OF REV. JAMES KEITH. 1662.*

*HOUSE ENLARGED. 1678.*

*PRESENT HOUSE. 1837.*

STON
BLIC
RARY

the Township of Bridgewater. The inhabitants of the Town of Bridgewater at the time aforesaid upon consideration that Mr. James Keith hath lived among them some competent time in the work of the Ministry did freely give and grant to the said Mr. James Keith to him, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns forever the aforesaid dwelling house and out houses with the twelve acre lot he liveth upon together with all the lands both uplands and meadow lands which are already laid out or to be laid out with all the privileges and immunities belonging to a single purchase.

By me. . . . John Cary, Clerk.

It is ordered and agreed upon by the major part of the Town met together the 25th day of August 1681, that they were willing to raise Mr. Keith's maintenance from forty pounds to fifty pounds besides the 30 cords of wood which was formerly promised him, twenty pounds of the said fifty to be paid at Boston or in money at home at the end of half year in the months of July, June or August; thirty pounds to be paid at home in corn and provisions to be delivered at his house in February at the end of the other half year, and he is to have his 30 cords of wood paid in to him according to the season by the town's appointment which was by the last of November annually.

The inhabitants of Bridgewater being met together by order of the Governor's warrant the 18th day of the 5th month of 1684, the town being generally met together had in agitation the addition of Mr. Keith's maintenance which was granted to him by the town met together the 1st of August 1681 some being unsatisfied with that agreement. It was further discoursed and considered of and after some time of agitation it was put to the vote of the town who generally assented to it, and but about three or four appeared to the contrary, that is, that they were willing to allow Mr. Keith while God enabled him to

carry on the work of the Ministry amongst us twenty pounds a year in money and thirty pounds in corn and thirty cords of wood according to their former order and agreement in the above mentioned Town meeting, and all these several sums to be raised and paid in the same specie year by year in the season and time appointed in the former order for his comfortable subsistence and carrying on the work, all of which sums are to be raised according to men's visible estates by rate.

November 28, 1689, the Town of Bridgewater did agree and passed a clear vote to give Mr. Keith ten pounds a year in corn pay in lieu of his thirty cords of wood which by covenant they were formerly engaged to give him so now Mr. Keith is to provide for his fires himself.

*These are all true copies extracted out of the Records of the Town of Bridgewater. Att'st Nathanael Brett, Town Clerk, March 2. Anno Dom. 1708 and 1709.*

## FROM APPLETON'S CYCLOPAEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

James Keith, clergyman, born in Scotland in 1643, and died in Bridgewater, Mass., July 23, 1719. He was educated at Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to Boston, Mass., about 1662 and became the first ordained minister of the church at Bridgewater on February 18, 1664. Mather in the "Magnalia," places him in the third class "who were all such ministers who came over after the re-establishment of the Episcopal Church government in England, and the consequent persecution of the non-conformists." His pastorate continued until his death, a period of over a half-century. In 1717, at the dedication of the new meeting house in South Bridgewater he preached the dedicatory sermon, which was published in the "Bridgewater Monitor," and in which he spoke on the subject of intemperance. He owned a one fifty-sixth proprietary interest in all the lands

at Bridgewater. Mr. Keith had much to do with saving the life of the wife and son of the Indian chief, King Phillip in 1676. His letter on King Phillip's family is printed in the "History of Bridgewater" by Nahum Mitchell (1840).

## CAPTAIN JOHN KEITH

*The following item of Keith history was contributed by Mrs. Louise Keith Nesmith of Lowell, Mass.*

Captain John Keith was the son of Israel Keith and came to Pomfret, Connecticut, with his father from Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in the year 1780, the year in which Royalton was burned by the Indians.

John Keith was then ten years of age. It is an interesting bit of history that he and his older brother of twelve years, becoming frightened over the Indian raid, started on foot to walk back to their old home in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. In spite of the dangers surrounding them they made the journey safely.

Captain Keith settled on the farm known as the old Keith place in 1795, living there until his death in 1855, at the age of eighty-seven.

I quote from an obituary notice found in my grandmother's Bible: "He was blessed with a good constitution and enjoyed almost uninterrupted health, in part the result of temperance in all things and uniform good habits."

For seventy-four successive hay seasons he went to the hayfield with his scythe and used it with good effect, an occurrence probably not very frequent. As a citizen he was appreciated by his townsmen, often elected to offices of responsibility in town.

As a member of the Church he was interested in all that pertained to her welfare, was a useful class leader and steward. His doors were always open to the itinerant ministers of the church of his choice.

His widow, Polly Lamb Keith, died later at the age of

eighty-seven. In her obituary she is spoken of as "a decided Christian, a firm Methodist and an unwavering friend."

"Her home was a haven of rest, where many a weary traveler, under that friendly roof and by that pleasant fireside has been refreshed in both body and spirit." In the obituary again they say, "She lived long and well, and will long be remembered by the living. Her children and grand children rise up and call her blessed."

Eight children, one of whom died in infancy, were born to them. Of those who grew up, all taught one or more terms of school.

I found this notice of death, in Worcester, Vermont, of Mrs. Thankful Keith Hamlet, a daughter:

"She was the last but two of a family of the early settlers of the town (Pomfret) and was formerly quite well known as a school teacher, possessing more than ordinary abilities."

Mrs. Mary Keith Merrit was regarded with real affection and high esteem by all who knew her.

## Chapter IX

# CONTINUING THE KEITH NAME

GEORGE, Scottish Quaker, born probably in Aberdeenshire about 1639; died Edburton, Sussex, England, 27 March 1716. He was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen; became a Quaker in 1662, and in 1677 accompanied George Fox and William Penn to Holland on a missionary journey; came to Philadelphia in 1689; and was there accused of heresy and interdicted from preaching in 1692. He often held separate meetings of his followers, known first as Keithites and later as Christian Quakers. Disowned by the yearly meeting of 1694, he established a congregation in which the Quaker externals were observed, but the Lord's Supper and baptisms were administered. In 1700 he conformed to the Anglican Church, in 1702-4 was a missionary in America for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and from 1705 until his death was rector of Edburton, Sussex.

Among his writings were: The Deism of William Penn and His Brethren (1699), The Standard of the Quakers Examined (1702), and A Journal of Travels (1706).

*From* The Encyclopedia Americana.

*We are much indebted to Mr. John A. C. Keith of Warrenton, Virginia, for giving us a connection. I think the only one, of interest, between the Keiths Earls Marischal and the Keiths in this country. Mr. John Keith has given me the following account of his ancestor, Rev. James Keith of Fauquier County, Virginia, and his friend George, the tenth Earl Marischal of Scotland.*

### In Re: The Keiths of Fauquier

The Virginia Keiths descend from a certain Rev. James Keith who came thither some time after 1715. This man, Par-

son Keith, as he is called, was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and while still a young man "was out in The Fifteen" and participated in the Battle of Sheriff muir. In consequence of his affiliation with the cause of The Old Pretender young James Keith was forced to go into hiding, and soon fled the country, shipping in a fishing smack from Peterhead (his birth place). He went first to the Continent and then took ship for the American colonies—later he returned to the old country for Holy orders—and when he had become a priest he went back to Virginia, where for a time he was Rector of historic St. John's Church, Henrico County, famous as the scene of Patrick Henry's "Give me Liberty or give me Death" oration. In 1730 Parson Keith became the first rector of the newly-formed Hamilton Parish in Fauquier County—then one of the outposts of civilization. Some time before going to the backwoods Parson Keith married Mary Isham Randolph, daughter of Thomas Randolph of Tuckahoe on the James River, and granddaughter of Col. William Randolph of Turkey Island and his wife Katherine Isham of "Bermuda Hundred." Parson Keith and his wife had numerous offspring, the best known of whom was Mary, who became at an early age the wife of Col. Thomas Marshall of Fauquier, and later the mother of Judge Marshall of "Oakhill," Chief Justice of the United States, and of fourteen other children, all of whom lived to grow up and have large families of their own.

Parson Keith's oldest son was Col. Thomas Keith, who was granted 70,000 acres of land in the Kentucky for his services to his state during the Revolution. The grant, signed by Gov. Beverley Randolph, is in the possession of Miss Katherine Isham Keith, formerly of "Woodbourne." Col. Thomas Keith's eldest son was Isham Keith, first of "Woodbourne"—whose second son was the late Judge James Keith, President of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. Woodbourne, for more than a century, the best known of the Keith homes, recently

R. Owen Sc.
REVP. GEORGE KEITH.

passed out of the family. The name James Keith has been in constant use in the family—at present in my immediate connection. There are three living James Keiths.

The immediate ancestry of Rev. James Keith is clothed in mystery. No effort was made during the first years of the family in this country to leave any genealogical clues for curious posterity. What few evidences we have point to a close and intimate contact between Parson Keith and the celebrated George, tenth and last Earl Marischal. A correspondence existed between them, but unfortunately the letters were lost or burned before the Civil War. You remember about the old Spanish coin (our one link with the old country) on one side of which the original engraving had been erased and the coat-of-arms of the Earls-Marischal replaced. Parson Keith and his descendants have always used this particular coat-of-arms, supposing themselves entitled to do so. This coin was sent to Parson Keith presumably by George Keith, tenth Earl-Marischal. This Spanish coin is the most important tie we have—and that coin is now in the possession of a junior branch of the family in Kentucky.

For further information about Judge Marshall, see Beveridge's "Life of John Marshall" in which the author deals very flatteringly with the Chief Justice's Randolph-Keith blood. I have not at hand any data with regard to the dates of Mary Randolph Keith Marshall, but they may be found in Senator Beveridge's book, which was published about 1916 and may be had at any public library.

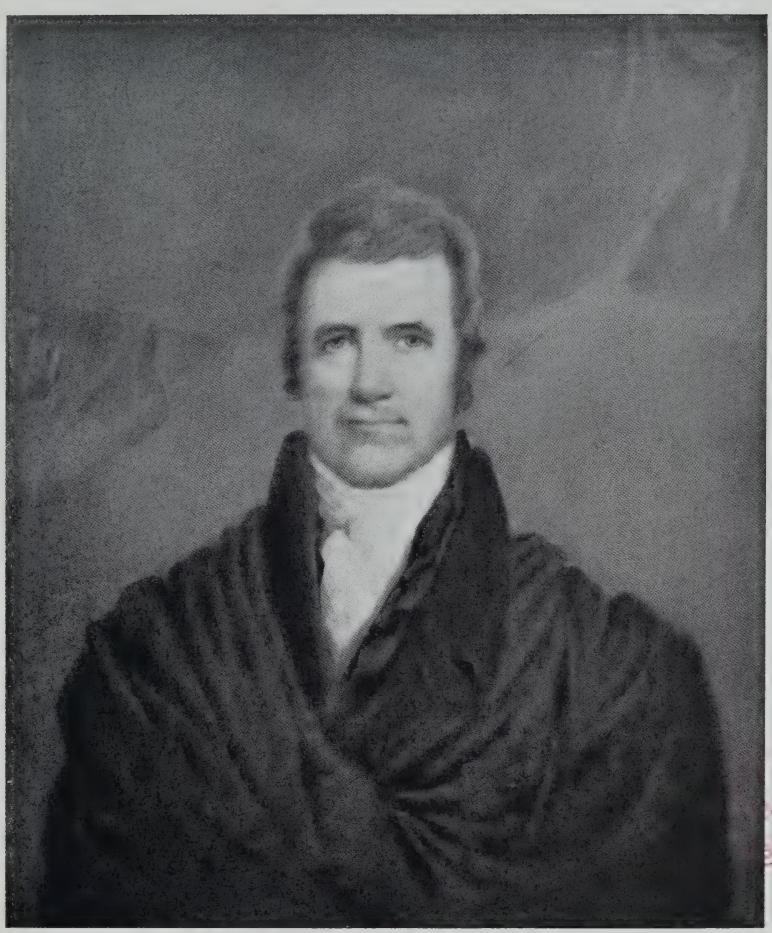
### John Marshall—Chief Justice of the United States

He was born in Germantown (now Midland), Fauquier County, Virginia, September 24, 1755; he died in Philadelphia, July 6, 1835. He was the eldest son of Colonel Thomas Marshall of Westmoreland County, Virginia, a distinguished officer

in the French War and in the War of Independence, and of Mary Keith, a member of the well known Randolph family. Thomas Marshall removed from Westmoreland County to Fauquier soon after his marriage; this community was sparsely settled and the educational advantages which he could give his children were meager, consequently he became their earliest teacher and succeeded in imbuing them with his own love of literature and of history. For two years John Marshall had, as tutor, James Thompson of Scotland and he was sent for one year to the academy of Messrs. Campbell of Westmoreland County, where James Monroe was also a pupil. He had no college training except a few lectures on law and natural philosophy at William and Mary in 1779.

At 18 he began the study of law but soon left his studies to enter the Revolutionary army. He was active in endeavoring to enlist a company of volunteers. As a member of his father's regiment he took part in the battle of Great Bridge where he displayed signal valor. In 1776 he became a lieutenant in the 11th Virginia, and the next year was made captain. He served in Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York, always displaying great courage and valor and a cheerful acceptance of hardships and privations. This experience was of untold value to Marshall, it broadened his views and quickened his insight in governmental questions. As he says, he entered the army a Virginian and left it an American.

In 1780, during a period of military inactivity, he attended a course of law lectures at William and Mary and in 1781, after leaving the army was granted a license and began the practice of law in Fauquier County. The next year he was elected to the Virginia Assembly, and shortly afterward was made a member of the Executive Council. He served his State as legislator during eight sessions. In 1784, although he had then removed his residence to Richmond, he was again elected delegate from Fauquier County, and 1787 served as member from



JOHN MARSHALL
*Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1801 to 1835*

the County of Henrico. When the city of Richmond was granted a representative in the legislature Marshall had the honor of this office which he held from 1788 to 1791. He was also a member of the Federal Convention which met in 1788 to discuss the ratification of the Constitution of the United States, and it was largely due to his convincing arguments that ratification was carried, as the question was hotly debated and the anti-Constitution party had able and determined representatives.

For several years he held no public office and devoted himself entirely to his extensive law practice, but in 1795 was again elected to the legislature. During this session he defended the unpopular "Jay Treaty" with England, and by his overwhelming arguments completely refuted the theory of his opponents that the Executive has no power to negotiate a commercial treaty. Marshall's attitude during his service as legislator toward all questions concerning Federal power demonstrated his increasing belief that a strong central government is necessary to real efficiency. In 1783 he married Mary Ambler, daughter of Jacqueline Ambler, Treasurer of the State, and soon after his marriage made his permanent home in Richmond. The honors bestowed on him testify to the esteem in which he was held by the State and by the Nation. He refused the Attorney-generalship and the ministry to France, but in 1789 accepted the office of special envoy to France with Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Elbridge Gerry. This mission related to the indignities which the French had offered the American navy and attempted to adjust the commercial relations between the two countries. It failed on account of the arrogant attitude of France, but "Marshall's Correspondence added greatly to the prestige of America," and on his return he was welcomed with many evidences of approbation from his grateful countrymen. Yielding to the earnest solicitation of Washington he became a candidate for Congress and was elected a member of that

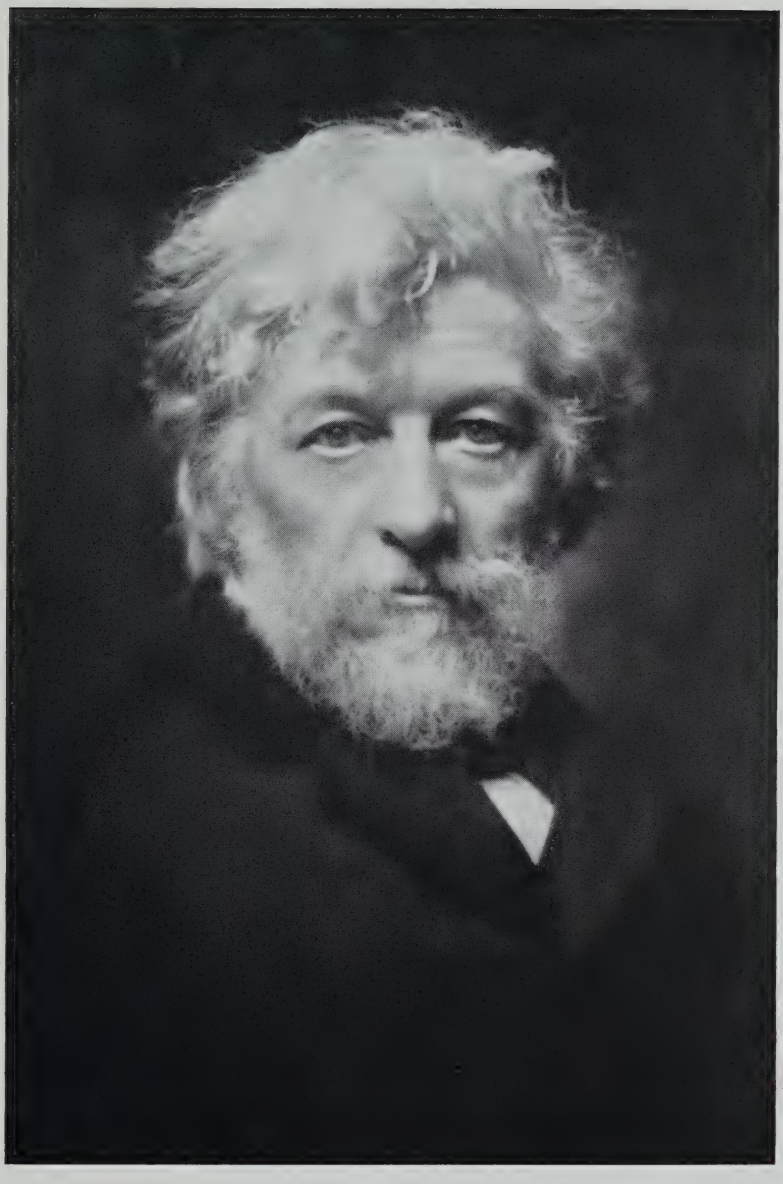
body in 1789. In Congress he was the leader of the Administration party and the greatest debater in the house on all constitutional matters. In one of his most noted speeches he defended the action of President Adams in the case of Jonathan Robbins and proved conclusively that this case was a question of executive and not of judicial cognizance. In 1800 he was made secretary of state, and in 1801 appointed Chief Justice of the United States, which office he held until his death in 1835.

As Chief Justice for more than 30 years he rendered numerous decisions which were of prime importance to a nation in process of formation. The faculty which made Marshall invaluable as a jurist was his power of going directly to the core of any matter. No subtleties, no outside issue confused him, his analysis was unerring, his logic incontrovertible; he cared nothing for the graces of rhetoric and made no appeal to the emotions; his power lay in his deep conviction and in his illuminating and progressive argument. At a period when the powers of the Constitution were ill-defined, when our government was experimental, Marshall's decisions in Constitutional and international cases were invaluable factors in forming a well-organized Federal government. "He made the Constitution live, he imparted to it the breath of immortality, and its vigorous life at the present hour is due mainly to the wise interpretation he gave to its provisions during his long term of office."

*From* The Encyclopedia Americana. *Written by Emilie W. McVea, of the University of Tennessee.*

## William Keith

As I mentioned the purchase of the three Bridgewater genealogical books in Boston in the year 1881, you will see that for more than fifty years the interest in this work has been with me, in a desultory way to be sure, but still I have never forgotten it. Whenever possible, I have gathered information that might be of interest in the history of our family name. It has gone with me from Scotland to the United States, and even to



William Keith, California, Artist

California, where I was very proud to learn of the work of the artist, William Keith.

I am grateful to Mrs. Frederick H. Seares of Pasadena, California, for the following account of the later work of William Keith.

## The Later Work of William Keith

*By* Mrs. Frederick H. Seares

The time has not yet come for complete collection of the many interesting and helpful incidents in the long life of California's most noted artist, but such as have been printed and those here set forth, evince two correlative and stimulating facts: he worked at his easel with a vital joy in learning, and he realized the promise that to him that overcometh shall be given power and life.

Among those who testify to his constant, joyous labor are the many artists and collectors who went to the Pacific Coast during Mr. Keith's lifetime and never failed to visit his studio. Notably, in 1890, George Inness who, during the two short months he watched Mr. Keith paint in field and studio, recognized in him an independent fellow-worker, self-taught in the problems which the school of Barbizon had just been solving on the other side of the world. Many and precious are the sympathetic comments of the older American who felt that although their methods of work were so different, his own purpose in painting would be carried on in the work of William Keith. And while the success of George Inness had doubtless prepared the public for an earlier recognition of the younger artist, yet their lives were alike not only in the spirit of their achievement but also in the unusually long period which each spent in isolated self-teaching, and in constant, unaided experimenting in the technique of his craft.

Mr. Keith's association with Joseph LeConte, the geologist, and with John Muir, explorer and naturalist, call to mind these full years of hard study and endless labor among the mountains

and woods of California when he was learning the beautiful with which later he meant to speak. But more especially does the testimony of his great enjoyment and absorption in the very act of painting come from the stories told by members of his family and those intimate friends who saw him constantly. As long as daylight lasted he was at his easel. Rest, recreation, all the other things of life must take the odds and ends of darkness, especially as he approached the time in his career when he had conquered form and color and could fashion them to suit his will.

Others have told of his descent from noted ancestry in Scotland — the blood of Bruce and Keith comingling in the boy of Aberdeen. So, too, the story of apprenticeship in wood-engraving, after his transplanted childhood in America, has often led the way to speak of early days in California when in the slow beginnings of his art he stumbled on, alone, but dauntless, in pursuit of power to paint.

Some months he had spent, at thirty years of age, in Dusseldorf in 1870 as student of the portrait, and again in 1893, a year in Europe, spent for the most part in Munich and a hasty trip through Spain. These days of his apprenticeship, these fleeting glimpses of the work of older men sum up the measure of his training.

When the sifting process of time and the efforts now being made by his friends and heirs shall have placed the most noteworthy of Mr. Keith's paintings in public galleries, there will appear from their dates a remarkable though gradual development, accented here and there by the production of a great painting as perfect as those which crowned in growing profusion the last decades of his life. . . . His trial sheets are scattered all along his path. Yet he has dignified them all by saying, "I never painted a picture from which I did not learn something." Within this touchstone sentence lies the secret of

his accomplishment. The desire to learn more kept him so busily engaged that he did not stop to ask if he were famous. . . .

Thus with pure landscape gathered from the many beauties of his chosen country, aided but slightly by suggestions of the figure, William Keith has spoken. Peace and tranquillity he talked of often. . . .

Piles of white clouds, so like the thick white hair that crowned the rugged features of the painter, seem to appear more frequently in later compositions; and clouds, full of moisture or reflecting sunlight mark the most charming of his last paintings. The golden gray of *Revelation,* in its unity of color, is a cloud symphony made glorious by sunlight. In that superb masterpiece called *The Spirit of Music* rich tones of red and green sound the low notes in the foreground underneath the sparkling sunshine of the middle distance where the motif—horseman gazing upward—leads the eye to an exquisite bit of cloud work that seems a veritable burst of heavenly music.

All the deep feeling of his early training in religion seems to have blossomed in a unique wish to tell the tender story of redemption in his mastered medium of landscape. Most strongly is this seen in a companion picture to *Gethsemane,* found in his studio and probably unfinished. The thickly clouded sky is broken by a burst of sunlight shining upon a distant city. In the foreground, centered by the lines of light and composition, walks from the thick dark wood the figure of a shepherd, in his arms a lamb the storm has threatened. Strongly held within the limits of his art, this picture proves the power possible to intellect to express itself in landscape painting and may fittingly be held to raise that art to a position where it not only speaks a universal language, but, like the Madonnas of the past, embodies all the highest thoughts man has received from his Creator.

*Extracts from Mrs. Seares' article in* Arts and Decoration, *September, 1913.*

We have much in the various records of the useful and sometimes brilliant careers of the old time Keiths in Scotland, in the old countries and here. The name is still carried on in various ways that add to the wellbeing of our day.

I have something of the history of four men by the name of Arthur Keith. To me, first and foremost is that of my dearly beloved cousin, Arthur M. Keith, born in Boston, Massachusetts, in the part of the town then called Roxbury. He was a son of James Monroe Keith and his grandfather was Deacon Bethuel Keith. He was graduated from Harvard University and from the Harvard Law School.

Very early he came to Minneapolis and became a member of the law firm of Koon, Merrill and Keith. This business relation with my husband continued, for when, in 1883, Mr. Merrill's law practice as Trustee lead him to organize the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, Cousin Arthur served on the Board of Directors, was Secretary and later Vice-President. He served in this capacity until overburdened by the personal sorrows of the Great War he passed to his final rest.

## Sir Arthur Keith

Another Arthur Keith is Sir Arthur Keith, born in Aberdeen in 1866. He studied Medicine at Aberdeen, London and Leipzig. He was secretary and later president of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain, president of the Royal Anthropological Institute and in 1913 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society. He was knighted in 1921 and was designated a president of the British Association in 1927. He was the author of a number of books, mostly on the subject of the human body. One published in 1925 is entitled "Religion of a Darwinist." He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. A degree of LL.D. was given him at Aberdeen and D.Sc. at Durham and Manchester. He was the son of John Keith and Jessie McPher-

Arthur Monroe Keith, Minneapolis

son. In 1899 he married Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Grey, M.A. Sir Arthur Keith's work is not confined to Great Britain. His life work was for the betterment of all mankind.

### Doctor Arthur Keith

*The following is contributed by Mrs. Arthur Keith.*

The subject of this sketch was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on September 30, 1864, the second son of Mary Elizabeth Richardson Keith and Harrison Alonzo Keith; the latter was in the seventh generation in descent from Reverend James Keith, who came to Boston and Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1662, and Mary Elizabeth Richardson was in the eighth generation from Thomas Richardson, who settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1630. His parents graduated in the same class (1859) at Antioch College, in Ohio, under the Presidency of Horace Mann. While Arthur Keith was an infant they settled in Quincy, Massachusetts, where he grew to manhood. Arthur's father was for twenty years the Principal of the High School in Quincy and later served as Mayor, and as City Clerk of this City until his death. Arthur's mother also was a teacher, mainly in Latin and music.

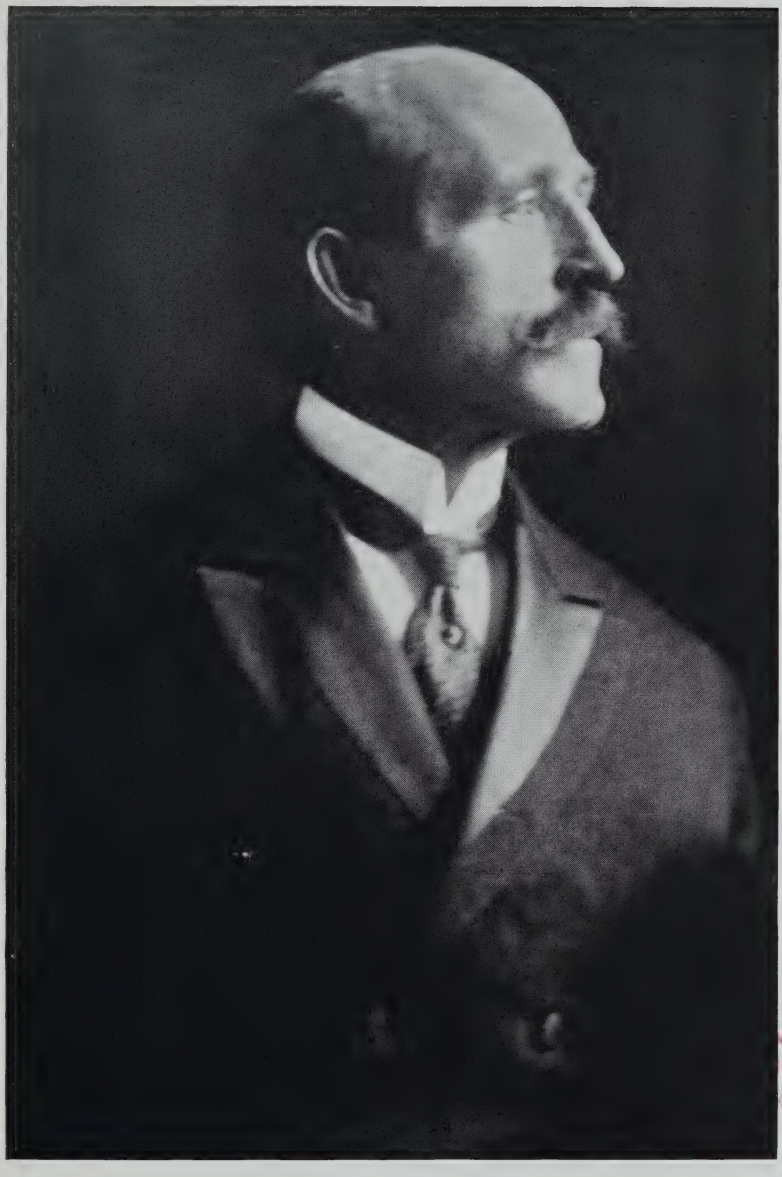
Arthur Keith received his elementary education in the public schools of Quincy, which in those days were the model schools of New England. At twelve years of age he entered Adams Academy in Quincy, a school founded by the same family that gave the nation two presidents, several diplomatic officers, and recently a Secretary of the Navy.

Graduating from the Academy in 1881, when sixteen years old, Arthur entered Harvard and remained there until his graduation in 1885 with the degree of A.B. cum laude. At that time the great teacher-geologist, Nathaniel Shaler, discovered that Arthur had the qualities for a geologist, and advised him strongly to make geology his life's work. Accordingly, Arthur returned to Harvard in 1885 for further scientific studies in the

Graduate Department, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1886. The academic year of 1886-7 he spent in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard, still further fitting himself for his profession.

In June of 1887 Arthur Keith accepted an appointment as Assistant Geologist on the U. S. Geological Survey. He went at once to Tennessee and joined the party of Bailey Willis, under whose kindly guidance a splendid opportunity was presented. The Survey embarked the following year on an extended campaign of geologic mapping and study of resources, and in this most of Arthur Keith's time for the next twenty-five years was spent in the study of Tennessee, North and South Carolina, and the country around Washington, D.C., and Harper's Ferry. He has continued his connection with the Survey until the present, with brief leaves of absence for other scientific work. His numerous scientific papers and sixteen folios of the Geologic Atlas of the United States describes 22,000 square miles of the Southern Appalachian region and are regarded as classics.

From 1907 to 1913 Arthur Keith was in charge of the mapping of rock formations and geologic structures for the whole United States. By that time the work became so burdensome that it had to be divided, the country east of the Rocky Mountains remaining in his charge for eight years. For the last twenty years he has carried on investigations of the Northern Appalachian region, specializing in the mountain building and earthquakes of New England and the eastern provinces of Canada. In the course of this work he has mapped in great detail over two thousand square miles in Vermont. In 1932, while Assistant State Geologist, he published a geologic map of Maine. He has published several detailed reports and determined the chief features of the Vermont region, which is one of the most complicated and difficult in America, and has been the subject of controversy for nearly a century. The two most



Dr. Arthur Keith, Washington, D. C.

important earthquakes in the eastern United States, the St. Lawrence quake in 1925, and the Grand Banks quake in 1929, were especially studied by Arthur Keith, and their startling and destructive features were described.

A message sent to the Congress of the United States by President Theodore Roosevelt urged the conservation of the natural resources of the Southern Appalachian region. The President incorporated in this message a general description by Arthur Keith of the geology and geography of that region.

During the World War Dr. Keith made a study for the U. S. Army of the features of military importance in the geography of the New England border. At the beginning of the War he made, for the Army, an examination of the region around Muscle Shoals, Alabama, and located a high-grade limestone deposit for the nitrogen fixing plant at the Shoals.

In 1933 Dr. Keith made a special examination, at the request of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, for the Tennessee Valley Authority of the region around Norris Dam. His report on the ability of the rock formations near the dam-site to withstand the strain and to hold the reservoir water without leakage was favorable, and construction work was at once begun as a result of this report.

A description of the Geography of New England is in manuscript but not yet published. Among Dr. Keith's more general publications are papers on "Outlines of Appalachian Structure," an analysis of the features and causes of the Appalachian System, from Alabama to Newfoundland, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; on "Structural Symmetry of North America," a presidential address delivered before the Geological Society of America in 1927, analyzing the Continent of North America; "The New England Geologic Province," of which abstracts have been issued of a study of the volcanic history and mountain-building of the province.

The importance of the work of Dr. Arthur Keith has been

widely recognized both in this country and abroad, and numerous honors have been bestowed upon him as well as membership in the outstanding scientific societies of America.

On June 29, 1916, Dr. Keith married Elizabeth Marye Smith of Athens, Ohio, only child of Charles Dixon and Elizabeth Brooks Smith. Mrs. Keith is deeply interested in the law and holds degrees of L.L.B., given in 1917, and L.L.M., given in 1923, by the Washington College of Law, Washington, D. C. She is also a graduate of St. Mary's Academy (now The St. Mary College) of Leavenworth, Kansas, and has studied at George Washington University. In 1926 she was Dean of Epsilon Chapter, Kappa Beta Pi International Legal Sorority, and is now a member of the Auxiliary Board of Regents of Trinity College, Washington, D. C.

### Arthur Berriedale Keith, D. C. L., D. Litt.

We learn from the British Who's Who for 1933, that this distinguished man has added fresh honors to a name which has had various claims to distinction in British history. He is cited as Barrister-at-law and Advocate: Regius Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology at Edinburgh since 1914. Lecturer on Constitution of the British Empire since 1927, and Crown Member of the Governing Body of School of Oriental Studies, London, 1916.

He was born on April 5, 1879, the son of the late Davidson Keith and Mrs. Keith of St. Margaret's, Dunbar. He was educated at the Royal High School and at the University, Edinburgh, and at Balliol College, Oxford. He received his B. A. at Oxford and his M. A. from Edinburgh with first class honours, followed by the Ferguson Scholarship in Classics at Glasgow. He received the Boden Scholarship in 1898 and the D. C. L. in 1911 as well as the degree of D. Litt from Edinburgh in 1914.

Arthur Berriedale Keith was called to the Bar, Inner Temple, in 1904, and admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in 1921.

Even before he became a barrister he was giving his attention to the service of the British Government, taking first place in the Civil Service Competition when he was only twenty-two years old. From this early beginning he held many important secretaryships on various British and Inter-Colonial Conferences. With his valuable work he continued his study and writing, with the result that he has already produced a list of publications which attest his fine mind and great energy. His writings deal with the varied subjects of International Law and Government, Historical Geography, Indian Mythology, Religion and Literature. I have a book written by Dr. Keith, "The Religion and Philosophy of the Veda and Upanishads," in two volumes, published in the Harvard Oriental series. This work is so comprehensive that it is difficult, I find, for the ordinary mind to grasp more than a few surface ideas of so profound a subject.

We find the thought of prayer was "a striving toward the Divine" and "the sense of soul in opposition to the body and of real being in opposition to unessential things." There were gropings for explanation of the origin of creation, of the "Highest Power of the Universe," there was the faith in prayer, all an aspiration toward "a power not of ourselves." In the thought of "the holy power or the highest power" was "the doctrine of the unity of the world." The idea of unity was explained in a hymn, "the most important in the philosophy of India." After many gods we come finally to "the most enduring, Projapati, who creates the whole universe, who gives life, whose commands the gods obey, who is lord of man and beast, of the mountain and the sea. Thus "in one God are summed up the duties of creator, of ruler and preserver of the universe." My apologies to Dr. Keith should go with my thanks for the sentences I have quoted. I realize the liberty I have taken, but these few words seem to me to show the similarity in thought between the very ancient philosophy of

India, before Christ, and our own time, in the search for God the Creator and Father of us all.

### Walter Jewett Keith

Another cousin in our family, a grandson of Deacon Bethuel Keith, is Walter Jewett Keith, an architect who did much for the small home in this country, by publishing attractive designs which were within the means of the modest home maker.

In 1890 he commenced the practice of architecture in Minneapolis. Later he had the opportunity of running some display plans and sketches of model low cost homes in the Minneapolis Journal and this coming under the observation of Mr. Martin, then Art Editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. Keith was asked to prepare two articles upon the subject, with illustrations. These appeared in the March and April 1897 issues of the Ladies' Home Journal.

The response to these showed a great interest on the part of the public and resulted finally in the publication of some dozen different books of plans, mostly for moderate cost homes, the book "The Building of It,"—a guide for the layman in the building of his home, and "Historic Architecture," a condensed tracing down of the architecture of the past ages to the present day use of its forms, etc., and last but not least, the founding of "Keith's Magazine on Home Building." The magazine was later sold to his brother Max L. Keith.

### Miss Elizabeth Keith

We have all types of mind and a great diversity of ability among the bearers of the Keith name. Quite out of the ordinary and very beautiful is the work of the artist, Miss Elizabeth Keith. I had seen copies of her prints and water colors in the Christian Science Monitor and I was delighted to receive a copy of Miss Keith's book *Eastern Windows* with its beautiful color wood cuts and color etchings. The text of the book is her notes

Walter Jewett Keith

of travel in Japan, Hokkaido, Korea, China and the Philippines.

From her preface it is evident Miss Keith found friends everywhere. Among her stories of the family life to which she was admitted she tells of the children who are of the New Era. "They have, of course, Japanese nurses and they are themselves essentially Japanese. One day lately the governess was ponderously describing some of Tani's supposed iniquities. She is said to be rough. Little Tani, aged four, gazed with contrition, conscious-stricken that I should hear of her short-comings. When the rather long story had ended the child put out her hand impulsively to the governess and said in her sweet treble, 'Tani does try, let's sing 'O Gentle Presence.' "

In her Introduction to *Eastern Windows,* Miss Keith says, "As for my friends in America, they are so many and were so kind that if I were to name them all a city directory would scarcely hold their names." In a footnote she says, "These prints are strictly copyrighted and cannot be reproduced without the permission of myself or my agents in the Beaux Arts Gallery, Bruton Place, Bond Street, London, where the original prints can be seen at any time and where those still unsold can be obtained."

Her book is published by Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1928. It is printed in Great Britain by Wm. Brendon & Son, Ltd., Plymouth.

## Chapter X

# KEITH FAMILY RE-UNION

*Clipping from Clinton, Iowa, Newspaper, 1871.*
*Written by my mother, Mrs. Henry C. Keith.*

DURING the past week an interesting gathering of a portion of the Keith family has occurred in this city. The family originally consisted of six sons and five daughters. Ten now survive — the ages extend from 46 to 60 years. The old home was at Randolph, Vermont, and only one daughter, Mary Keith Sprague, remains in the native town.

The eldest son, Dr. Bethuel Keith, has carried on an extensive business in New York City, in his profession, and in the manufacture of concentrated medicines, for the last twenty-five years. The profession is indebted to him for a large number of these remedies, he having been the first to discover the process of concentrating them, after repeated experiments.

The second son, Asa, formerly resided in Minnesota, and represented his county in Territorial Legislature. He is now a machinist in Clinton.

The third son, James M., a graduate of Brown University, resides in Boston, Mass., has held various offices of honor and trust under the state and city government, and is now practicing law.

The fourth son, Dr. Samuel, a graduate of New York University, Medical College, for many years a successful physician of Northfield, Vt.; where he enjoyed the confidence of his fellow townsmen, serving on the leading offices of the town, and as a member of the Legislature two years. He is now in practice in this city.

Five Sons of Deacon Bethuel Keith, Family Reunion, 1871

My Mother, Ruth Canney Keith

My Father, Henry Clay Keith
(*Reproduced from a Crayon Portrait*)

Dr. Bethuel Keith
New York City
*(Son of Deacon Bethuel Keith)*

The fifth son, Henry C., is one of the oldest inhabitants of Minneapolis, Minnesota, having settled there in 1853, when there were but nine houses on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands a thriving city of 15,000 inhabitants. For many years he has officiated as deacon in the Free Will Baptist Church in Minneapolis.

George Hackett, the youngest, is also an old resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a physician by profession, a graduate of Vermont Medical College. He was surgeon in the relief expedition sent to Fort Abercrombie at the time of the Indian Massacre in 1862, the year before he was appointed Provost Marshall for the Second District of Minnesota. He has been the recipient of Legislative honors in his adopted State, and is now Postmaster of Minneapolis.

One sister, Mrs. Amelia Keith Bannister, for many years a resident of Whiteside County, Ill., was also present. Some of the members of this company had not met for thirty-five years. A meeting of all the brothers was intended, but the eldest was detained by ill health. This family is the sixth generation in regular descent from Rev. James Keith who was educated at Aberdeen College, Scotland, and came to this country in 1662, and settled as the first minister of Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

*As the star shines afar*
*Without haste, and without rest,*
*Let each man bend and sway*
*To the task that rules the day,*
*And do his best.*

—GOETHE.

## WITHOUT HASTE, WITHOUT REST

*Without haste, without rest,*
*God's work in us is done.*
*We may not see, from sun*
*To sun, His purpose clear:*
*Why clouds must bring the rain,*
*And wind must stir the blade*
*Till "full corn in the ear"*
*Completes His work*
*Without haste, without rest.*

*Without haste, without rest*
*The evening shadows fall*
*And darkness covers all*
*The earth, and we are still.*
*Quiet and confident*
*We wait His coming Day,*
*In peace to do His will*
*As God shall choose*
*Without haste, without rest.*

—ADELAIDE KEITH MERRILL.

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KEITH HALL NEAR INVERURIE, FOUNDED BY SIR JOHN KEITH.

## Appendix

# I. KINTORE

*The following lineage is taken from*

BURKE'S PEERAGE
(1921)

*It gives not only the succession of the Keiths in Scotland, but also the connections by marriage which add much to the historical interest of the family.*

—A. K. M.

The Earl of Kintore (Sir Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.G., LL.D.), Lord Falconer, of Halkerton and Lord Keith, of Inverurie and Keith Hall, in Scotland; Baron Kintore, of Kintore, Co. Aberdeen, in the United Kingdom; a lord-in-waiting to Queen Victoria 1885–86, captain of the Yeomen of the Guard 1886–89, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of South Australia 1889–95, lord-in-waiting to Queen Victoria 1895–1901, and to King Edward VII, 1901–05; accompanied Duke of Abercorn on special mission to announce accession of H. M. King Edward VII, 1901; Colonel, late Lieutenant-Colonel Commander, 3rd Battery, Gordon Highlanders; has the Grand Cordon of the Crown of Italy, the first class of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, the Grand Cross of the Portuguese Military Order of Christ and of the North Star of Sweden; born 12 August, 1852; succeeded his father as 9th Earl 1880; married 14 August, 1873, to Lady Sydney Charlotte Montague, 2nd daughter of George, 6th Duke of Manchester, and has issue:

1. Ian Douglas Montague, Lord Inverurie, Lieutenant, 3rd

Battery, the Gordon Highlanders; born 5 April, 1877; died unmarried, 26 August, 1897.

2. Arthur George, Lord Falconer, Captain Scots Guards (S.R.), served in South Africa, 1900–02; (105 Mount Street, W., and Carlton, Marlborough, Turf, and Bachelors' Clubs), born 5 January, 1879.

1. Ethel Sydney, born 20 September, 1874; married 16 February, 1905, Sir John Laurence Baird, 2nd Bart. C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.

2. Hilda Madeline (Oak Lea, Wimbleton Park), born November, 1875(?).

His lordship was educated at Exton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1874, M.A. 1877, J.P. and D.L. for cos. Aberdeen and Kincardine, LL.D. Aberdeen, hon. LL.D. Cambridge and Adelaide, and Fellow Royal Society of Edinburgh. He is a Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords.

*Lineage*—The important hereditary office of Great Marischal of Scotland was held by the family of Keith, from the 12th century. Hervey, son of Waren, in the reign of David I, owned half of the lands of Keith, called Keith-Waren, and afterwards Keith-Marischal. His son, Hervey, of Keith, was King's Marischal under Malcolm IV and William I. His descendant:

Sir William Keith, 1st Earl Marischal, Great Marischal of Scotland, the 10th in direct descent from the founder of the family, was created Earl Marischal of Scotland prior to July, 1458, and died before 1476. By Mary, daughter of Sir James Hamilton, of Cadzow, he had, with other issue, a son:

William Keith, 2nd Earl Marischal. He married Muriella, daughter of Thomas, 1st Lord Erskine, by whom he had issue:

1. William, 3rd Earl.

2. Robert.

3. Alexander, of Aquhorsk, ancestor of Rev. Dr. George Skene Keith.

4. John, of Craig, ancestor of Sir Robert Murray Keith, K.B., a distinguished ambassador.

The eldest son, William Keith, 3rd Earl Marischal, died 1530. He married, 1482, Lady Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of George, 2nd Earl of Huntly, and grand-daughter of James I, King of Scotland, and Queen Jane Beaufort, by whom he had issue:

1. Robert, Lord Keith.

2. William, slain at Flodden, 1513, s.p.

3. Alexander, ancestor of Keith, of Uras, and Bishop Robert Keith, the ecclesiastical historian of Scotland.

1. Janet, married William, 2nd Earl of Montrose.

2. Elizabeth, married 1st: Colin, master of Oliphant; 2nd: William, 2nd Lord Sinclair.

3. Agnes, married Sir Archibald Douglas, of Glenbervie.

4. Beatrix, married Alexander Fraser, of Philorth.

The eldest son, Robert, Lord Keith, fell at Flodden, 1513, V.P., leaving by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of John, 2nd Earl of Morton, and great-grand-daughter of James I., King of Scotland, and Queen Jane Beaufort:

1. William, 4th Earl of Marischal.

2. Robert, Commendator of the Abbey of Deer, father of Andrew Keith, created Lord Dingwall in 1587, who died s.p. (see Burke's Extinct Peerage).

1. Elizabeth, married George, 4th Earl of Huntly.

2. Janet, married John, 7th Lord Glamis.

3. Christian, married Sir Robert Arbuthnot, of that ilk.

The elder son, William Keith, 4th Earl of Marischal, succeeding his grandfather, was a man of immense property, which lay in so many counties that he could travel from Berwick to the northern extremity of Scotland, eating every meal and sleeping every night on his own estates. He married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Keith, of Inverugie, by whom he had issue:

1. William, Lord Keith.
2. Robert, created Lord Altrie (see Burke's Extinct Peerage).
3. Alexander, of Troup, married and had issue:

1. Anne, married 1st: 1561, James, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland; and 2nd: Colin, 6th Earl of Argyle.
2. Elizabeth, married Sir Alexander Irvine, of Drum.
3. Alison, married 1550, Alexander, Lord Saltoun.
4. Mary, married 1575, John Campbell, of Calder.
5. Beatrice, married 1558, John Allerdice, of Allardice.
6. Janet, married James Crichton, of Frendraught.
7. Margaret, married 1569, Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan.

William, 4th Earl, died 1581.

His eldest son, William, Lord Keith, married Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of George, 6th Earl of Errol, by whom he had issue:

1. George, 5th Earl Marischal.
2. William, died s.p.
3. Robert, died s.p.
4. John, died s.p.
1. Christian, married Robert Arbuthnot, of Arbuthnot.
2. Barbara, married Alexander Forbes, of Pitsligo.
3. Margaret, married Sir William Keith, of Ludquhairn.
4. Jean, married 1582, James Gordon, of Haddo.

The eldest son, George, 5th Earl of Marischal, succeeding his grandfather, was one of the most important and powerful men of his day in Scotland. He was sent ambassador to Denmark, to negotiate the marriage of James VI, in 1589. He founded the Marischal College in Aberdeen in 1593. He was royal commissioner to the parliament of Scotland in 1609. He married 1st: Margaret, daughter of Alexander, 5th Lord Home, by whom he had issue:

1. William, 6th Earl Marischal.
2. Anne, married William, 7th Earl of Morton.
3. Margaret, married Sir Robert Arbuthnot, of that ilk.

He married 2nd: Margaret, daughter of James, 5th Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, by whom he had:

2. James of Benholm, who had no male issue.

3. John, who had no issue.

The Earl Marischal died 1623, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William, 6th Earl Marischal, married Lady Margaret Erskine, daughter of John, Earl of Mar, by whom he had other issue:

1. William, 7th Earl Marischal, Lord Privy Seal to Charles II; married 1st: 1637, Lady Elizabeth Seton, daughter of George, 2nd Earl of Winton; and 2nd: 1654, Lady Anne Douglas, daughter of Robert, 8th Earl of Morton, and died 1661, having had by the former:

1. William, Lord Keith, died s.p., v.p.

1. Mary, married 1st: 1657, Sir James Hope of Hopeton; and 2nd: Sir Archibald Murray, of Blackbarony.

2. Elizabeth, married Robert, 2nd Viscount Arbuthnot.

3. Jean, married George, 2nd Lord Banff.

4. Isabel, married Sir Edward Turner, Lord Chief Baron of the exchequer and speaker of the House of Commons.

2. George, 8th Earl of Marischal, married Lady Mary Hay, daughter of George, 2nd Earl of Kinnoull, and died 1694, leaving an only son,

1. William, 9th Earl of Marischal, married Lady Mary Drummond, daughter of James, 4th Earl of Perth, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and died 1712, leaving

(1) George, 10th Earl of Marischal, born 1692; attainted for his participation in the rising of 1715 in favour of James Francis Edward, son of James II; died unmarried, 23 May, 1778, aged 86. (See Burke's Extinct Peerage.)

(2) James, born 1695; attainted 1715, was afterwards general in the Spanish service and in the service of the Empress Catherine II of Russia, and subsequently marshal under

Frederick II, King of Prussia; fell at Hochkirchen 1758; died unmarried.

(1) Mary, married 1711, John, 6th Earl of Wigton, represented by the daughters and co-heirs of Hon. Cornwallis Fleeming Maude, who was, through his mother, heir-general of the Earls Marischal. (See Hawarden, V.)

(2) Anne, married Alexander, 6th Earl of Galloway.

3. John, created Earl of Kintore, of whom hereafter.

1. Mary, married John, Lord Kinpont, eldest son of William, 7th Earl of Montieth.

2. Jean, married Alexander, 1st Lord Pitsligo.

The Earl Marischal died 1635, and was succeeded as above stated. His youngest son:

The Honourable Sir John Keith, Knt., 1st Earl of Kintore, was elevated to the peerage 20 June, 1677, by the titles of Baron Keith of Inverury, and Keith Hall, and Earl of Kintore, having been appointed, in 1660, Knight-Marischal of Scotland, and, that office settled hereditarily in his family, in consideration of the loyalty he had evinced in preserving the regalia of Scotland from falling into the hands of Cromwell. Sir John Keith had those ensigns of royalty safely conveyed from Dunnottar Castle and deposited underground in the church of Kinneff; sailing immediately for France, it was supposed that he had carried them away, in consequence of which all further search by the Cromwellians was abandoned. He obtained in 1694, a re-grant of his title and estates, with remainder to the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to the heirs male of the body of his brother, the Earl Marischal, whom failing, to the heirs general of his own body. He married 24 April, 1662, Margaret, daughter of Thomas, 2nd Earl of Haddington, by whom he had 1. William, 2nd earl; 1. Jean, married Sir William Forbes, of Monymusk, bart.; and 2. Margaret, married Gavin Hamilton, of Raploch. He was succeeded in 1714, by his only son,

William, 2nd Earl of Kintore. This nobleman, joining the

insurgents of 1715, was at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and never afterwards shaved his beard; he does not appear, however to have suffered in consequence of his participation in the Rebellion, further than being deprived of the office of Knight Marischal. His lordship married Catherine, eldest daughter of David, 4th Viscount Stormont, and by her (who died January, 1726), had issue:

1. John, 3rd Earl.
2. William, 4th Earl.

1. Catherine Margaret, married 1703, David, 5th Lord Falconer of Halkerton, and had issue. From this marriage descends the 5th and subsequent Earls of Kintore. His lordship died 5 December, 1718, and was succeeded by his elder son,

John, 3rd Earl of Kintore; baptized 21st May, 1699; married 21 August, 1729, Mary, daughter of the Hon. James Erskine, son of Charles, Earl of Mar. She died 9 May, 1772. He died s.p. 22 November, 1758, and was succeeded by his brother,

William, 4th Earl of Kintore; baptized 5 January 1702; died unmarried, 22 November, 1761. The estates devolved upon George, the 10th and attainted Earl Marischal, while the peerage remained suspended until that nobleman's decease, 28 May, 1778, when it passed in consequence of the special limitation to

Anthony Adrian Falconer, 5th Earl of Kintore and 8th Lord Falconer, of Halkertoun (revert to Catherine, daughter of William, 2nd Earl and her descendants), who inherited with it the estate of Kintore, the old castle of Hall Forest, given to the family by Robert I, and Keith Hall. His lordship married Christina Elizabeth, daughter of —— Sighterman, of Groningen, in Holland, by whom (who died 26 March, 1809) he had issue:

1. William, 6th Earl.

1. Maria Rembertina.
2. Catherine Margaret.
3. Frances Constantia.

4. Christina Elizabeth, died in December, 1826.

His lordship died 30 August, 1804, and was succeeded by his son,

William, 6th Earl of Kintore, born 11 December, 1766; married 18 June, 1793, Maria, daughter of Sir Alexander Bannerman, bart., and by her (who died 30 June, 1826) had:

1. Anthony Adrian, 7th Earl.

2. William, born 16 December, 1799; captain R.N.; married 24 June, 1930, Louisa, daughter of William Grant, of Congalton; and died 5 January, 1846, having by her (who died at Boulogne, 12 February, 1862) had a son, Adrian William, born 12 February, 1837; died 10 February, 1887; and a daughter, Dorothea, married 20 November, 1855, Henry John Arthur, only son of Robert Manners Lockwood, by Lady Julia Gore, his wife, and died April, 1856.

1. Mary, died 5 July, 1864.

His lordship died 6 October, 1812, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Anthony Adrian, 7th Earl of Kintore, born 20 April, 1794, who was created a baron of the United Kingdom, 5 July, 1838, by the title of Baron Kintore, of Kintore, Co. Aberdeen. His lordship married 1st: 14 June, 1817, Juliet, 5th daughter of Robert Renny of Borrowfield, N.B. Her ladyship died 9 July, 1819, s.p. The Earl married 2nd: 27 August, 1821, Louisa, youngest daughter of Francis Hawkins, and by her (who having obtained a divorce from his lordship, married 2nd: 2 April, 1840, B. North Arnold, son of the Rev. C. Arnold, of Mellor and Langho, Lancashire, and died 1 November, 1841) he had the following children.

1. William Adrian, Lord Inverury, born 2 September, 1822; lieutenant 17th light dragoons; killed hunting, 17 December, 1843, v.p.

2. Francis Alexander, 8th Earl.

3. Charles James Keith-Falconer, major late 4th Light Dra-

goons and 10th Hussars, born 1 July, 1832; married 24 January, 1857, Caroline Diana, 3rd daughter of Robert Aldridge, of St. Leonard's Forest, Sussex, and died 7 January, 1889, leaving issue. She died 24th February, 1920.

1. Cecil Edward, captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel Northumberland Fus., served in Egypt at Dongola 1896, Nile expedition 1897 and at Kaartoum 1898, born 11 October, 1860; married 24 June, 1899, Georgina Sarah (Hampton Court Palace), daughter of the late John Henry Blagrave, of Calcot Park, Berks (see Landed Gentry), and was killed in action near the Orange River, in the Transvaal War, November 10, 1899, s.p.

2. Charles Adrian, born 12 December, 1861; married 11 June, 1887, Williamina Emily Hume (The Garth, Bicester Co. Oxford), daughter of the late Rt. Hon. William Wentworth Hume Dick P.C., and died 23 February, 1920, leaving issue:

Adrian Wentworth, captain Oxfordshire Yeomen, served in Great War in France in 1914–19, and with the British Armistice Commission at Spa and Cologne, 1919–20, with rank of major, born 17 June, 1888.

3. Victor Francis Alexander, captain Somersetshire light infantry, served as adjutant in the Mohmand campaign in 1897, and in the South African war 1900, born 27 October, 1869; killed in action at the Tugela river, South Africa, 21 February, 1900.

1. Diana Mary.

2. Florence, married 5 August, 1893, Rev. Hesketh France-Hayhurst, eldest son of Rev. T. W. H. France-Hayhurst, rector of Davenham, Cheshire, and has issue.

3. Ida Madaleine (Pen-y-Don, Rhyl).

4. Evelyn Millicent, died unmarried 29 August, 1914.

5. Violet Katherine, died 2 September, 1881.

6. Sybil Blanche, married 7 February, 1911, Major Eden

Bernard Powell, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade, eldest son of the late Henry Pryor Powell, of Ockley.

1. Isabella Catherine, married 4 August, 1847, Henry Grant, and died 8 February, 1870.

His lordship died 11 July, 1844, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Francis Alexander, 8th Earl of Kintore, born 7 June 1828; married 24 June 1851, his cousin Louisa Madaleine, 2nd daughter of Francis Hawkins, son of Francis Hawkins above mentioned, and by her (who died 6 February, 1916), had issue:

1. Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 9th and present Earl.

2. Dudley Metcalf Courteney, born 13 January, 1854; died 1873.

3. Ian Grant Neville, M.A., born 5 July, 1856; married 4 March, 1884, Gwendolin, daughter of late Robert Cooper Lee Bevan, of Fosbury House, Wilts (see Burke's Landed Gentry), and died d.s.p. May 1887. She married 2nd: 15 December, 1894, Major Frederick Ewart Bradshaw, D.S.O., late Indian Army.

4. Arthur, born 27 August, 1863; died 9 December, 1877.

1. Madaleine Dora, married 12 July, 1889, Captain Francis Henry Tonge, late 62nd regiment, son of Louis Tonge, R.N., of Highway, Wilts.

2. Blanche Catherine, married 4 December, 1883, Colonel Granville Roland Francis Smith, C.V.O.C.B., late Coldstream Guards, of Duffield Hall, Derby, and has issue. He died 4 March, 1917.

3. Maud.

The Earl died 18 July, 1880.

*Creations*—Baron Falconer, 20 December, 1647. Baron Keith and Earl of Kintore, 20 June, 1677. Baron Kintore, 5 July, 1838.

*Arms*—Quarterly: 1st and 4th az., a falcon displayed, ar., charged on the breast with a man's heart, gu., between three mullets of the second, for Falconer; 2nd and 3rd, arg. on a

chiel gu., three pallets, or, for Keith, on an escutcheon gu., a sword in bent sinister, surmounted by a sceptre in bent dexter; in chief, an imperial crown, the whole within an orle of eight thistles, or, as a coat of augmentation, for preserving the regalia of Scotland.

Crest — An angel in a praying posture, or within an orle of laurel, ppr. Supporters—Two men in complete armour, each holding a spike or spear, in a sentinel's posture, ppr.

Motto — Quae amissa salva.

*Seats* — Keith Hall, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, and Inglismaldie, Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire. Town address: 10 Park Place, St. James, S. W. Clubs: Carlton, Marlborough, and Bachelors, London; and New, Edinburgh.

# II. GENEALOGY OF THE KEITH FAMILY IN AMERICA

Rev. James Keith came from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1661, at the age of 18. He was the first ordained minister in Bridgewater, having been ordained in February, 1664. He married Susanna, daughter of Deacon Samuel Edson.

CHILDREN

2. James, married ——.
3. Joseph, married Elizabeth Fobes.
4. Samuel, married Bethiah Fobes.
5. Timothy (11) married Hannah Fobes, February 1, 1710.
6. John, married Hannah Washburn, April 18, 1711.
7. Josiah, married Mary Lathrop.
8. Margaret, married —— Hunt.
9. Mary, married Ephraim Howard.
10. Susanna, married Major Jonathan Howard.

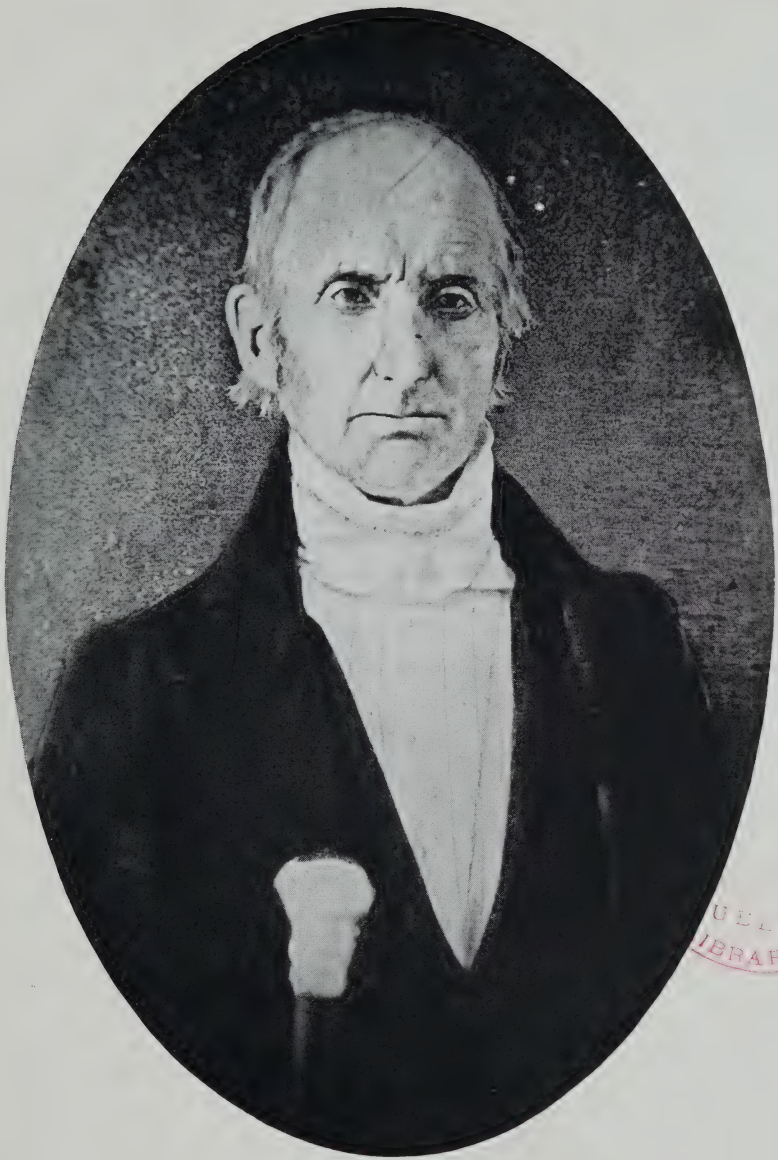
His second wife was Widow Mary Williams, of Taunton.

The father died at West Bridgewater, July 23, 1719, aged 70, after a pastorate of 56 years. From this family has sprung a large and respectable list of descendants, which are scattered over every portion of the country. It is said that in 1810 there were 200 bearing the name of Keith in the town of Bridgewater, which included what is now North, East, West, and South Bridgewater.

11. Timothy (son of James 1) married Hannah, daughter of Deacon Edward Fobes, February 1, 1710.

CHILDREN

12. Timothy, born January 27, 1711 (16); married Bethiah Ames, June 2, 1737.
13. Abiah, born October 11, 1712 (19); married Mary Snell, August 26, 1737.
14. Nathan, born December 16, 1714 (29); married Hannah Snell, August 26, 1746.
15. Hannah, born April 16, 1718; married Daniel Amea, January 28, 1724.


IBRARY

Deacon Bethuel Keith

Mary Pearson Keith
*Wife of Deacon Bethuel Keith*

This family were the first in the north Parish.
The wife died May 23, 1765. The father died November 8, 1767, aged 83.

16. Timothy (son of Timothy 11); married Bethiah, daughter of William Ames, June 2, 1737.

CHILDREN

17. Levi, born August 25, 1738 (38); married Jemima Perlins, November 8, 1759.
18. Timothy, born July 24, 1740.
The father died 1740, aged 29.

19. Abiah (son of Timothy 11); married Mary, daughter of Joseph Snell, August 22, 1737.

CHILDREN

20. Mary, born April 6, 1738; married Adam Howard, June 25, 1759.
21. Reuben, born October 3, 1740; died April 11, 1758.
22. Mehitable, born January 1, 1742; died March 21, 1747.
23. Isaac, born May 18, 1774; died March 5, 1747.
24. Anne, born September 30, 1748.
25. Asa, born June 10, 1750 (48); married Susanna Cary, June 21, 1774.
26. Bathsheba, born October 14, 1752; married Edward Bass, of Braintree, February 27, 1772.
27. Keziah, born April 12, 1754.
28. Shepard, born November 3, 1756 (57); married Sally Hawes, 1795.
The father died September 9, 1781, aged 69. The wife died June 11, 1804.

29. Nathan (son of Timothy 11); married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Snell, August 26, 1746.

CHILDREN

30. Mehitable, born January 28, 1747; married Theophilus Curtis, February 13, 1766.
31. Simeon, born January 19, 1749 (65); married Molly Cary, June 15, 1775.
32. Damaris, born January 3, 1751; married Joseph Allen, of Braintree, 1769.

33. Isaac, born December 26, 1753 (76); married Hannah Cole, 1775.
34. Jonathan, born November 19, 1754 (78); married Hannah Snell, August 28, 1777.
35. Hannah, born November 25, 1756; died May 9, 1773.
36. Martha, born February 1, 1761; married Elisha Bisbee, 1779.
37. Nathan, born June 23, 1764 (88); married Lois Howard, June 13, 1786.

The father died January 9, 1786. The mother died February 10, 1773, aged 49.

38. Levi (son of Timothy 16); married Jemima, daughter of Luke Perkins, November 8, 1759.

CHILDREN

39. Bethiah, born May 7, 1760; married Nathaniel Reynolds, Jr., April 20, 1777.
40. Timothy, born May 16, 1761.
41. Reuben, born June 24, 1762; died June 19, 1768.
42. Benjamin, born November 18, 1763 (91); married Patty Cary, December 18, 1778.
43. Jemima, born January 26, 1765; died January 20, 1766.
44. Jemima, born July 13, 1767; married William Field, 1797.
45. Molly, born June 25, 1769; died October 2, 1769.
46. Levi, born May 7, 1773 (98); married Abigail Porter, December 28, 1797.
47. Molly, born June 16, 1775; married Deacon Ichabod Howard, February 2, 1794.

48. Asa (son of Abiah 19); married Susanna, daughter of Ephraim Cary, June 21, 1774.

CHILDREN

49. Bethuel, born June 5, 1775 (101); married Mary Pearson, of Randolph.
50. Mehitable, born April 26, 1778; married John Keith, 1800.
51. Asa, born December 2, 1779.
52. Huldah, born July 23, 1781; died 1808.
53. Alden, born May 12, 1783; settled in Warsaw, N. Y.
54. Susanna, born March 10, 1785; died 1813.
55. Sibil, born February 3, 1787.

56. Mary, born February 24, 1789; died 1809.
The sons all removed to the West. The father died of smallpox. The widow then married Eleazer Keith, 1795.

57. Shepard (son of Abiah 19); married Sally Hawes, March 12, 1795.

CHILDREN

58. Rowen, born April 11, 1795.
59. Abi, born October 23, 1796.
60. Melina, born July 23, 1897.
61. Olive, born September 18, 1799.
62. Sally, born December 6, 1802.
63. Scepter, born June 1, 1809.
64. Mary, born February 8, 1813.

65. Simeon (son of Nathan 29); married Molly, daughter of Colonel Simeon Cary, June 15, 1775.

CHILDREN

66. Hampden, born July 15, 1776 (113); married Sally Bassett, 1779.
67. Hannah, born December 25, 1777; married George Haskell, 1795.
68. Molly, born October 16, 1779; married Dr. Issachar Snell, November 28, 1799.
69. Austin, born August 20, 1781 (122); married Mehitable Copeland, August 3, 1813.
70. Sidney, born September 27, 1783; married Samantha Snell, 1806.
71. Martha, born June 17, 1785; married Amos Bond of Augusta, Maine, 1807.
72. Pardon, born December 4, 1787 (128); married Abigail Wild, 1812.
73. Rhoda, born February 16, 1790; married Rev. Jonas Perkins, 1815.
74. Silvia, born May 18, 1792; married Josiah Williams, 1814.
75. Keziah, born April 11, 1794; married Peter Talbot, of Winslow, Maine.
The father died ———. The mother died ———.
Hampden and Sidney settled in Winslow, Maine.

76. Isaac (son of Nathan 29); married Hannah, daughter of Ephraim Cole, 1775.

CHILDREN

77. Timothy, born April 2, 1776; married Lavina Wilbur, 2nd Hannah Hayward, 1797.
The father died in the army, 1776. The widow then married Captain Seth Keith, 1778.

78. Jonathan (son of Nathan 29); married Hannah, daughter of Charles Snell, August 28, 1777.

CHILDREN

79. Isaac, born April 22, 1778 (138); married Lydia French, April 9, 1801.
80. Zeruiah, born May 26, 1782; married Caleb Jackson, August 20, 1801.
81. Silence, born April 9, 1784; married Deacon Silvanus French, February 9, 1855.
82. Sally, born February 21, 1788; married Calvin Wild, of Braintree, November 29, 1811.
83. Bathsheba, born May 1, 1790; married Barnard Jackson, July 15, 1808.
84. Abigail, born March 17, 1793; died single, January 28, 1843.
85. Hannah, born February 15, 1795; married Cyrus Willis.
86. Jonas, born May 14, 1797 (139); married Mercy E. Bartlett, of Plymouth, 1820.
87. Susanna, born August 14, 1799; married Elias Nason, of Foxboro, Massachusetts.
The father died June 23, 1810. The mother died October 3, 1830.

88. Nathan (son of Nathan 29); married Lois, daughter of Barnabas Howard, Esq., 1786.

CHILDREN

89. Lois, born 1788; married Francis Nash of Braintree, March 26, 1810.
90. Nahum Mitchell, born 1794.
The father died June 23, 1810. This family removed to Maine.

91. Benjamin (son of Levi 38); married Patty, daughter of Colonel Simeon Cary, December 18, 1788.

CHILDREN

92. Ziba, born November 30, 1789 (141); married 1st: Sally Cary, November 25, 1813; 2nd: Polly Noyes, of Abington, March 13, 1834.
93. Arza, born May 10, 1791 (153); married Marcia Kingman, January 19, 1814.
94. Bela, born February 2, 1793 (159); married Mary Kingman, January 1, 1821.
95. Charles, born August 8, 1794 (166); married Mehitable Perkins, December 8, 1817.
96. Polly, born October 9, 1798; married Franklin Ames, March 29, 1812.
97. Jason, born March 6, 1801 (172); married Susan Smith, of Milford, Connecticut.

The father died September 9, 1814. The wife died June 10, 1852.

98. Levi (son of Levi); married Abigail Porter, December 28, 1797.

CHILDREN

99. Alvin, born 1799.
100. Clarissa, born 1801.

This family removed to Maine.

101. Deacon Bethuel (son of Asa 48); married Mary Pearson, March 30, 1802.

CHILDREN

102. Mary, born August 30, 1803; married Asa Sprague of Brookfield, Vermont.
103. Martha F., born March 22, 1805; married Laban Ainsworth of Tunbridge, Vermont.
104. Sally, born August 6, 1807; died June 12, 1825.
105. Amelia, born March 13, 1809; married Samuel Bannister, of Union Grove, Illinois.
106. Bethuel, born December 21, 1811 (176); married Elizabeth Prescott Paine.
107. Asa, born September 24, 1813 (176); married Laura E. Story.
108. Susan Glidden, born December 27, 1815; married Peleg Morey, of East Bethel, Vermont.
109. James Monroe, born April 15, 1819; married 1st: Adeline Weatherbee; 2nd: Mary C. Richardson; 3rd: Louisa J. Dyer.

110. Samuel, born July 16, 1821 (185); married Millicent Benson.
111. Henry Clay, born April 26, 1823 (187); married Ruth J. Canney.
112. George Hackett, born May 4, 1825 (191); married Henrietta S. Jewett.

The father died at Randolph, Vermont, November 2, 1848.
The mother died July 4, 1862.

113. Hampden (son of Simeon 65); married Sally, daughter of Joseph Bassett, Esq., 1799.

CHILDREN

114. Hannah, born 1801; died ———.
115. James, born 1803.
116. Mary.
117. Howard.
118. Sarah.
119. Hannah.
120. Rhoda.
121. George.

This family removed to Winslow, Maine.

122. Austin (son of Simeon 65); married Mehitable, daughter of Jonathan Copeland, August 3, 1813.

CHILDREN

123. Eliza Copeland, born November 8, 1814.
124. Samuel Dunbar, born June 11, 1816 (192); married Cordelia Freeman of Brewster.
125. Henry Snell, born October 17, 1818; married 1st: Sarah Hayward Manly, December 9, 1847; 2nd: Athalia Alden.
126. Charles Austin, born August 20, 1821; married Hannah Copeland, of West Bridgewater, June 1, 1865.
127. Jonathan Copeland, born July 31, 1824; married Lucy R. Cushing, of Abington, January 20, 1858.

The father was a farmer at West Bridgewater; died November 15, 1858, aged 77.

128. Pardon (son of Simeon 65); married Abigail, daughter of Silas Wild, of Braintree, 1809.

129. Willard, born June 6, 1812; married 1st: —— Pendleton; 2nd: Cyntha Bacon.
130. Nathan, born February 11, 1814; married Elizabeth C. Perkins, September 15, 1853.
131. Hannah, born November 30, 1815; married Thomas Packard, March 2, 1837.
132. Mary Wild, born February 10, 1818; married Abraham M. Clark, October 20, 1846.
133. Betsy Ann, born March 31, 1820; married Samuel Kimball, December 7, 1845.
134. Simeon Cary, born September 1, 1822; married Susan F. Reed, May 7, 1851.
135. Abigail Thayer, born July 18, 1826; married Charles W. Bacon, April 24, 1851.
136. Howard Pardon, born June 13, 1831; married Sarah Alden, September 15, 1858.
137. Caroline, born August 30, 1836.

The wife died October 19, 1836. He then married Sarah, daughter of Cabel Snell, of West Bridgewater. The wife died October 5, 1863.

Farmer at West Bridgewater.

138. Isaac (son of Jonathan 78*); married Lydia, daughter of William French, 1801. Had no children.

The husband died March 26, 1853, aged 75. The wife died February 9, 1852, aged 73.

Shoemaker.

139. Jonas (son of Jonathan 78); married Mercy E. Bartlett of Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1820.

Have one adopted daughter:—

140. Mercy K. Burgess.

Mr. Keith was a farmer; died November 29, 1864. He left the following sums for benevolent purposes: American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $1,000; Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, $1,000; to the Congregational Church in Campello, $1,000, which together with $1,000 previously presented to the American Tract Society, is a very handsome sum for religious purposes.

141. Ziba (son of Benjamin 91); married Sally, daughter of Jonathan Cary, November 25, 1813.

CHILDREN

142. Benjamin, born October 19, 1814 (204); married Seraphina Lathrop, October, 1839.
143. Franklin, born January 28, 1816 (206); married Betsy Bailey, of Sidney, Maine.
144. Martha Cary, born December 6, 1817; married Henry Jackson, January 1, 1840.
145. Martin Luther, born February 8, 1822 (213); married Mary C. Keith, November 16, 1843.
146. Nancy Cary, born April 14, 1824; died January 30, 1838.
147. David, born May 12, 1826; died September 23, 1826.
148. Jonathan, born May 12, 1826 (217); married 1st: Lavina Ames; 2nd: Olive P. Foster.
149. Levi Watson, born April 9, 1830 (221); married Amelia S. Ripley, February 28, 1864.
The wife died September 26, 1832. He then married Polly, daughter of Daniel Noyes, of Abington, March 13, 1834.

CHILDREN

150. Daniel Noyes, born April 29, 1835 (222); married Mary Howard, December 30, 1855.
151. Edwin, born April 21, 1840; married Ellen R. Howard, November 26, 1862.
152. Ziba Cary, born July 13, 1842; married Abbie F. Jackson, December 31, 1865.
The father was a farmer at Campello; died September 28, 1862.

153. Arza (son of Benjamin 91); married Marcia, daughter of Abel Kingman, Esq., May 29, 1841.

CHILDREN

154. Lucy Jane, born August 29, 1819; died March 15, 1832.
155. Marcia L., born December 21, 1821; married Rev. J. L. Armes, August 8, 1841.
156. Harmony Packard, born April 4, 1825; married Henry B. Holmes, of South Plymouth, Massachusetts, June 2, 1850.

157. Albert, born December 31, 1823 (225); married Charlotte Pearce, of Attleboro, Massachusetts.
158. Arza Benjamin, born June 5, 1830 (231); married Mary Ann Cary, of Foxboro, April 25, 1854.
The father died October 30, 1864.
Shoemaker.

159. Bela (son of Benjamin 91); married Mary, daughter of Seth Kingman, January 1, 1821.

CHILDREN

160. Lewis, born November 12, 1821 (236); married, 1st: Charlotte White; 2nd: Marietta White.
161. Seth Kingman, born September 23, 1823; died August 12, 1825.
162. Henry Kingman, born December 17, 1826 (240); married Vesta S. Cary, July 18, 1847.
163. Mary Kingman, born October 12, 1828.
164. Louisa, born September 20, 1830; married Simeon Franklin Packard, January 25, 1855.
165. Ellen Sherman, born September 16, 1836.
Mr. Keith is a carpenter by trade, also a justice of the peace for Plymouth County; has served the public in various ways, having been selectman and overseer of the poor for several years. He was one of the principal founders of the South Congregational Society, and builder of the first house of worship at Campello.

166. Charles (son of Benjamin 91); married Mehitable, daughter of Josiah Perkins, December 8, 1817.

CHILDREN

167. Damaris Willis, born October 8, 1818; married Vinal Lyon, of Middleboro November 25, 1840.
168. Charles Perkins, born June 20, 1820 (243); married Mary K. Williams, December 4, 1843.
169. Anna Reynolds, born November 11, 1822; married Theodore Lilley, May 8, 1848.
170. Rhoda Perkins, born October 28, 1830; married Barnabas H. Gray, May 8, 1851.
171. Sanford, born November 25, 1833; married Maggie Harvey, daughter to Charles F. Harvey, of Louisville, Kentucky.

The father died July 29, 1859, aged 65. The widow died April 22, 1863.

172. Jason (son of Benjamin 91); married Susan Smith of Milford, Connecticut. Resided at Campello several years; from thence he removed to New Haven, Connecticut; thence to Louisville, Kentucky, where he resided till May, 1861, when he removed to Wisconsin. No children.
Colporteur.

## BETHUEL KEITH (101)

102. Mary Keith, born August 30, 1803; married Asa Sprague, born October 19, 1794; married January 4, 1829.
Mother died March 29, 1889. Father died November 4, 1880.

CHILDREN

103. Maryette Sprague, born November 7, 1829; died March 20, 1913.
104. Sarah Ann Sprague, born August 6, 1833; died August 12, 1912.
105. Susan Francese Sprague, born April 5, 1836.
106. John Keith Sprague, born November 21, 1841; died November 19, 1900.
107. Luna Arnold Sprague, born December 8, 1845; died September 6, 1901.

103. Maryette Sprague, married George O. Stanley, January 22, 1850; died April 1, 1913.

CHILDREN

Mary Almeda Stanley, born January 28, 1851.
Charlotte Davis, born January 13, 1853.
Florence Ina, born February 20, 1855; died January 3, 1875.
Nellie Margaret, born March 20, 1861.

Mary Almeda Stanley married Albert M. Cone, born November 19, 1846; married February 14, 1871.

CHILDREN

George A. Cone, born September 17, 1873; died November 22, 1875.

Florence E. Cone, born August 1, 1875.
Mabelle Cone, born July 20, 1877; died September 25, 1877.
William C. Cone, born October 21, 1878.
Maryette S. Cone, born May 9, 1885.

Florence E. Cone married Clifford E. Taft, May 4, 1897.

CHILDREN

Harold C. Taft, born March 7, 1898.
Margaret G. Taft, born September 6, 1899.
Maurice C. Taft, born December 27, 1900.
Mabelle A. Taft, born December 16, 1904.

Harold C. Taft married Ruth M. Howe, June 17, 1925.

CHILDREN

Marjorie Ann Taft, born February 17, 1929.

Mary S. Cone married May 5, 1909, Roy A. Huse, who died October 20, 1918.

CHILDREN

Stanley J. Huse, born June 1, 1910.
Lester C. Huse, born March 25, 1912.
Helena M. Huse, born October 5, 1917.
Marion E. Huse, born April 22, 1919.

Charlotte D. Stanley, married October 18, 1881, Frank C. Cone, born July 30, 1843, died January 26, 1915.

Nellie M. Stanley, married Dan E. Sargent, September 4, 1887. (Born June 17, 1855.)

104. Sarah Ann Sprague, married March 16, 1852, Jesse C. Wheatley, died February 12, 1909.

CHILDREN

Mary Keith Wheatley, born July 13, 1855; died November 19, 1885.
Monroe Sprague Wheatley, born April 19, 1859.
Jessie E. Wheatley, born January 15, 1868, died December 27, 1902.
Anna H. Wheatley, born October 22, 1874.

Mary K. Wheatley, married Silas D. Newell, 1873.

CHILDREN

Eva Newell, born January 26, 1874.
Guy Newell, born December 30, 1880.
May Newell, born May 19, 1885.

Eva Newell married January 26, 1895, Vernon Barnes. Wife died April 29, 1900.

CHILDREN

Florence E. Barnes, born March 27, 1900.

Guy Newell married March 20, 1902, Marino Gonyeau.

CHILDREN

Muriel E. Newell, born March 10, 1910.
Silas G. Newell, born January 10, 1912.

May Newell married Vernon Barnes, May 1, 1904, who died in May, 1908.

CHILDREN

Myron Barnes, born June 19, 1905.
Earl V. Barnes, born January 23, 1908.

May Newell Barnes married November 30, 1909, Lewis Duchaine.

CHILDREN

Theron Duchaine, born May 20, 1911.

Monroe S. Wheatley, married Jennie Steel, June 4, 1884.

CHILDREN

George S. Wheatley, born April 29, 1886.
Ernest M. Wheatley, born October 29, 1887.
Lena S. Wheatley, born September 25, 1889.
Arthur J. Wheatley, born November 13, 1891.
Bessie Wheatley, born November 8, 1893.
Walter H. Wheatley, born August 4, 1896.
James P. Wheatley, born July 10, 1900.

Lena Wheatley married August 9, 1911, Edward S. Conant.

CHILDREN

Evelyn C. Conant, born June 14, 1913.
Edward W. Conant, born November 26, 1914.

Arthur J. Wheatley married Bessie Kendall, July 28, 1913.

CHILDREN

Barbara M. Wheatley, born November 25, 1914.

Jessie E. Wheatley, married Silas D. Newell, December 14, 1887.

CHILDREN

Ina S. Newell, born March 31, 1890.
Glenn S. Newell, born March 14, 1897.

Anna H. Wheatley married Frank E. Allen, September 22, 1896.

CHILDREN

Sidney W. Allen, born April 3, 1898.
Homer E. Allen, born July 26, 1899.

105. Susan Francese Sprague married Marshall Green, January 1, 1856; (died March 13, 1893). Married Joel B. Whiting 1895; (died 1910).

CHILDREN

Mary F. Green, born February 16, 1858.
S. Edna Green, born July 15, 1859.

Mary F. Green, married Frank E. Lamson, February 24, 1877.

CHILDREN

Marshall G. Lamson, born January 3, 1878.
Lizzie Lamson, born April 30, 1880.
George E. Lamson, born July 3, 1881.
Arthur C. Lamson, born February 8, 1884.
Louise E. Lamson, born April 4, 1887.
Elwin C. Lamson, born April 19, 1889; died May 2, 1899.
Oscar C. Lamson, born October 8, 1891.

Carolin F. Lamson, born July 1, 1895.
J. Lester Lamson, born November 6, 1897.

Marshall G. Lamson married 1902, Sadie Badger.

CHILDREN

Jennie M. Lamson, born June 22, 1908.

Lizzie Lamson married July 31, 1901, Frank H. Wilcox.

CHILDREN

Clarence H. Wilcox, born July 27, 1902.
Geneva E. Wilcox, born February 12, 1912.

Arthur G. Lamson married October 22, 1907, L. Gladys Holmes.

CHILDREN

Howard H. Lamson, born September 29, 1908.
Edith M. Lamson, born December 28, 1909.
Irene E. Lamson, born November 17, 1910.
Esther G. Lamson, born February 28, 1912.
Gail Lamson, born 1913.
Daughter, born September 12, 1915.

Oscar C. Lamson married June 25, 1913, Hazelle Sprague.

CHILDREN

Harold O. Lamson, born April 28, 1914.

S. Edna Green married Harold R. Burt, October 25, 1888.

CHILDREN

Rena B. Burt, born November 6, 1889.
Merton R. Burt, born May 30, 1892; died April 12, 1897.
Alice M. Burt, born October 8, 1894.
Grace G. Burt, born October 7, 1896.
Chara J. Burt, born February 9, 1899; died May 9, 1901.
Dorothy E. Burt, born August 26, 1903.

106. John Keith Sprague married November 28, 1861, Elizabeth W. Allen, who died May 11, 1895.

CHILDREN

William W. Sprague, born September 25, 1864.
George Keith Sprague, born April 9, 1872.

William W. Sprague married April 15, 1891, Annie Templeton, who died May 30, 1905; married July 2, 1906, Clara E. Snyder.

George Keith Sprague married July 2, 1895, Winnifred Parmenter.

CHILDREN

Elizabeth W. Sprague, born August 18, 1896.
James P. Sprague, born August 23, 1898.
John K. Sprague, born August 3, 1902.
Doris A., born June 19, 1905.
George K., born June 22, 1907
John A., born June 24, 1912.

107. Luna A. Sprague married April 30, 1868, to Cassius Peck.

CHILDREN

Mary A. Peck, born March 26, 1871; died August 6, 1906.
Luna A. Peck, born October 31, 1870; died March 26, 1881.
Marshall K. Peck, born September 2, 1872; died March 1, 1896.
Jennie M. Peck, born August 22, 1874.
Edith H. Peck, born July 29, 1876; died July 11, 1901.
Cassius R. Peck, born July 1, 1880.
Florence K. Peck, born May 15, 1882; died December 2, 1882.
Mildred S. Peck, born June 25, 1884 } Twins
Marcus R. Peck, born June 25, 1884 }
Arthur K. Peck, born April 5, 1888.
Bessie F. Peck, born January 27, 1890.

Mary A. Peck married November 23, 1899, Dr. Carlos A. Shaw, who died August 6, 1906.

CHILDREN

Alden K. Shaw, born July 30, 1901 } Twins
Arthur K. Shaw, born July 30, 1901 }
Jennie Shaw

Jennie Shaw married Arthur M. Flint.

Edith H. Peck married May 5, 1896, Charles A. Bigelow.

CHILDREN

Dorothy M. Bigelow, born January 4, 1897.

Cassius R. Peck married July 9, 1903, Lillian Valentine.

CHILDREN

Louise Peck, born January 17, 1913.

Mildred S. Peck married September 9, 1913, Prof. Henry Blackburn.

Bessie F. Peck married August 9, 1913, Benjamin C. Fenner.

CHILDREN

Keith Peck Fenner, born 1914.

## BETHUEL KEITH (101)

103. Martha F. Keith, born March 22, 1805; died March 31, 1896. Married to Laban Ainsworth on December 8, 1822, born May 2, 1803; died February 9, 1871.

CHILDREN

Sarah F. Ainsworth, born April 6, 1827. Died March 4, 1904.
Maria C. Ainsworth, born August 21, 1829. Died January 22, 1914.
Albert A. Ainsworth, born February 27, 1833. Died February 26, 1905.
Jason W. Ainsworth, born November 26, 1837. Died January, 1927.
Charlotte Ainsworth, born January 8, 1846. Died September 24, 1927.

Sarah F. Ainsworth, married Harvey Grow.

CHILDREN

Ella C. Grow, born October 29, 1852.

Ella C. Grow, married Frank Green, January 23, 1876.

CHILDREN

Hallie M. Green, born March 25, 1878.
Walter F. Green, born July 31, 1879.

Hallie M. Green, married Harold V. Allen, September 16, 1905.

CHILDREN

Muriel Allen, born July 7, 1907.

Muriel Allen, married Joseph Durkee

CHILDREN

June Beverly Durkee, born June 14, 1924.

Maria C. Ainsworth, married Mr. Fowler.

Albert Ashley Ainsworth, married May 18, 1858, Frances E. Osgood, born May 6, 1834; died January 14, 1916.

CHILDREN

Nettie Frances Ainsworth, born November 6, 1862.
Anna May Ainsworth, born April 21, 1867.

Nettie F. Ainsworth, married February 25, 1892, Howard Burpee, born September 23, 1858.

CHILDREN

Louise Elizabeth Burpee, born November 5, 1894.
Howard Ainsworth Burpee, born November 13, 1898.

Howard Ainsworth Burpee, married Dorothy Folsom, September 2, 1922.

CHILDREN

Frances Burpee, born June 14, 1923.
Howard Ainsworth Burpee, Jr., born October 17, 1925.

Charlotte Ainsworth, married Henry Foot.

CHILDREN

Walter Ainsworth Foote, born 1878. Died December 10, 1923.

Walter Foote, married Gertrude E. Arlin, September 21, 1904.

CHILDREN

Richard Ainsworth Foote, born May 21, 1917.

105. Amelia Keith, born March 13, 1809; died February 12, 1884. Married Samuel Bannister, August 13, 1826, who died December 14, 1881.

CHILDREN

Jane Pamelia Bannister, born March 11, 1828. Died May 8, 1828.
Ellen Amelia Bannister, born January 8, 1830.
Son Bannister, born December 13, 1832. Died December 19, 1832.
Elvira Elizabeth Bannister, born January 8, 1834.
Mary Keith Bannister, born April 22, 1838.
Prentis Samuel Bannister, born May 9, 1841.
Martin Whalen Bannister, born August 12, 1843. Died September 17, 1913.

Ellen Amelia Bannister married 1st: Joseph Childs, November 28, 1850, who died January 8, 1857; 2nd: David R. Seeley, September 11, 1860, who died September 24, 1901.

CHILDREN

*First Marriage*

Alice Amelia Childs, born October 14, 1851.
Elma Elizabeth Childs, born September 21, 1854.
Joseph Clarence Childs, born April 5, 1856.

*Second Marriage*

Jerome Corridon Seeley, born June 6, 1861.
Laura Leona Seeley, born February 18, 1863. Died February 14, 1899.
Daughter Seeley, born May 23, 1865. Died June 11, 1865.

Joseph Clarence Childs married Emma J. Lane, December 24, 1879.

Laura Leona Seeley, married George Eldridge, May 2, 1882.

Elvira Bannister married 1st: Gilbert S. Ellison, 1855, who died 1859. 2nd: Byron Stowe, August 1, 1862, who died 1891.

CHILDREN

*First Marriage*

Willard Ellison, born January 28, 1856. Died October 19, 1907.

*Second Marriage*

Merrit Stowe, born 1864.

Willard Ellison married Heberling, July 8, 1888.

Merritt Stowe married Carrie Kelly, September 17, 1891.

Mary Keith Bannister married Rufus Rhodes, June 6, 1855, who died September 25, 1865.

CHILDREN

Charles A. Rhodes, born March 7, 1858.
Samuel Prentis Rhodes, born October 2, 1860.
Eva Fena Rhodes, born July 22, 1863.
Martin T. Rhodes, born September 6, 1868.

Samuel Prentis Rhodes married Katherine Wills of Vermont.

Eva Fena Rhodes married Rolin Tilden, March 2, 1881.

Prentis Samuel Bannister, died October 2, 1906. Married 1st: Phebe Vemmum, April 10, 1867, who died June 23, 1874; 2nd: Sarah Bentley, February 25, 1877, who died March 16, 1884; 3rd: Mrs. Mary Shethan, September 15, 1887, who died May 8, 1903.

CHILDREN

*First Marriage*

Ella Blanche Bannister, born May 13, 1868. Died October 13, 1875.
Susan Amelia Bannister, born March 4, 1872. Died July 19, 1873.
Daughter Bannister, born April 27, 1874. Died May 24, 1874.

Martin Whalen Bannister married Eliza Dodson, September 17, 1874.

CHILDREN

Elsie May Bannister born July 25, 1875. Died December 11, 1878.
Arthur Hurbert Bannister, born June 16, 1877.
Edna May Bannister, born September 20, 1880.

Ernest Martin Bannister, born January 4, 1883.
Ruth Olive Bannister, born July 4, 1887.

Arthur Hurbert Bannister married Annetta Miller, April 23, 1902.

Edna May Bannister married Arthur E. Thompson, September 12, 1906.

Ernest Martin Bannister married Frances Emmett Burke, October 18, 1913.

## BETHUEL KEITH (101)

106. Dr. Bethuel Keith, born December 21, 1811; died March 10, 1884. Married 1st: Elizabeth Prescott Paine, July 1, 1835, who died September 8, 1867; 2nd: Harriet G. Walker, October 5, 1868, who died July 5, 1879; 3rd: Fannie Grey, October 2, 1880.

CHILDREN

*First Marriage*

George Holland Keith, born October 27, 1840. Died December 15, 1888.
Francis Wayland Keith, born August 26, 1844. Died May 17, 1910.

George Holland Keith, married Lucy Ann Wiggin, May 7, 1863. Died August 17, 1917.

CHILDREN

Elizabeth Keith, born June 7, 1864.
Frederick W. Keith, born July 7, 1867.
Dr. Horace G. Keith, born March 20, 1873.

Elizabeth Keith, married Fremont Wilson, February 5, 1884.

CHILDREN

Gladys Wilson, born April 4, 1888.

Gladys Wilson, married Benjamin Knowlton Boyce, October 10, 1911.

CHILDREN

Knowlton Keith Boyce, born January 25, 1913.
Carroll Holland Boyce, born December 20, 1923.

Frederick W. Keith, married Elizabeth Tilden, November 15, 1894.

CHILDREN

George Horace Keith, born April 19, 1897.
Alan Alfred Keith, born December 26, 1898.

George Horace Keith, married Hanah Meyer, June 18, 1924.

Dr. Horace Greely Keith, married Mary Alberta Crandell, October 3, 1900.

CHILDREN

Starr Crandell Keith, born January 19, 1902.
John Holland Keith, born October 27, 1907.

Francis Wayland Keith, married 1st: Mary Frances Law, November 7, 1866, who died September 17, 1895; 2nd: Etylin Butler, May 25, 1896.

CHILDREN

*First Marriage*

Emma Frances Keith, born ———.
Dr. James Bethuel Keith, born June 20, 1873.
Thulia Keith, born November 5, 1868.

*Second Marriage*

John Monroe Keith, born June 15, 1897.

Emma Frances Keith, married William Nathan Travis, October 17, 1914.

Dr. James Bethuel Keith, married ———?

Thulia Keith, married Wesley Hopping, July 2, 1902.

CHILDREN

Emma Frances Hopping, born May 23, 1907.
Wesley Keith Hopping, born April 30, 1903.
James Bethuel Hopping, born June 6, 1905. Died October 22, 1910.

Emma Frances Hopping, married Horace Smith, October 6, 1926.

CHILDREN

Frances Louise Smith, born February 14, 1930.

Wesley Keith Hopping, married Evelyn Wessner, May 3, 1924.

CHILDREN

Wesley De Witt Hopping, born December 18, 1925.

John Monroe Keith, married 1st: Helen Brower, April 28, 1923, who died July 3, 1924; 2nd: Ruth J. Jaeger, September 18, 1926.

CHILDREN

*First Marriage*

Helen Brower Keith, born June 30, 1924.

*Second Marriage*

Jean Marie Keith, born October 1, 1927.
Dorothy Carolyn Keith, born July 20, 1930.

## BETHUEL KEITH (101)

107. Asa Keith, born September 24, 1813; married Laura Elizabeth Story, October 4, 1836.

CHILDREN

Asa Stearns Keith, born May 9, 1845.
Bradford Keith, born August 30, 1855.
Charles Sumner Keith, born January 15, 1858.

Bradford Story Keith, married Addie Butler, September 5, 1875.

CHILDREN

Nellie Myrtle Keith, born May 31, 1876. Died September 16, 1912.
Arthur Grant Keith, born September 22, 1879.

Nellie Myrtle Keith, married Claude H. Easterley, April 20, 1898.

CHILDREN

Keith Easterly, born December 15, 1901. Died December 15, 1901.

Helen Easterly, born December 13, 1912. Died December 20, 1912.

Arthur Grant Keith, married Sadie Wells, March 2, 1907.

CHILDREN

Ward Story Keith, born July 13, 1908.

Charles Sumner Keith, married Elizabeth Guiney, November 5, 1879. Died July 2, 1915.

CHILDREN

Willis Elmer Keith, born December 14, 1882.
Jessie Belle, born December 12, 1888.

Willis Elmer Keith, married Virginia de Steigner, June 17, 1914.

## BETHUEL KEITH (101)

108. Susan Glidden Keith, born December 27, 1815; died April 19, 1884. Married Peleg Morey, November 9, 1841, born October 10, 1804; died July 29, 1865.

CHILDREN

Eveline S. Morey, born September 29, 1843.
Cynthia Louise Morey, born October 5, 1845.
Peleg Tyson Morey, born August 30, 1849.

Eveline S. Morey, married Rev. Crane. Died March 14, 1872.

Cynthia Louise Morey, died October 11, 1870. Married Rev. John Malvern, March 6, 1867, born November 4, 1836; died April 25, 1918.

CHILDREN

Lewis Keith Malvern, born August 5, 1869, married Lucy M. Murdock, September 30, 1915.

Peleg Tyson Morey, married Jennie Bassett, born September 4, 1849; died October 2, 1898.

CHILDREN

Vera Louise Morey, born September 4, 1880.
Ethel Abbie Morey, born May 1, 1885.

Vera L. Morey, married February 27, 1908, M. Walter Monteith.

CHILDREN

Arthur Morey Monteith, born November 9, 1911.

Ethel Abbie Morey, married January 18, 1908, Seth Shepard Searcy.

CHILDREN

Katherine Louise Searcy, born February 20, 1909.
Seth Shepard Searcy, Jr., born —— 27, 1911.
Tyson Morey Searcy, born February 24, 1914.
Vera Morey Searcy, born July 6, 1916.

Katherine L. Searcy, married Edgar Charles Marsh, July 19, 1928.

## BETHUEL KEITH (101)

109. James Monroe Keith, born December 27, 1815; died April 12, 1894. Married 1st: Adeline Weatherbee, August 20, 1849, who died January 24, 1854; 2nd: Mrs. Mary C. Richardson, October 16, 1856, who died December 12, 1860; 3rd: Louisa Josephine Dyer, September 3, 1863 who died April 6, 1915.

CHILDREN

*First Marriage*

John Weatherbee Keith, born September 5, 1850.
Arthur Monroe Keith, born July 9, 1852; died 1917.

*Third Marriage*

James Dyer Keith, born December 30, 1864.
Addie Mabel Keith, born January 29, 1867.
Louise Florence Keith, born January 29, 1867.
Grace Chamberlin Keith, born November 20, 1873.

Arthur Monroe Keith, married Helen Kenyon Benchley, June 12, 1884 who died in 1919.

CHILDREN

Monroe Benchley Keith, born March 4, 1885.
Kenyon Arthur Keith, born January 7, 1886.
Alden Keith, born December 3, 1895.

Kenyon Arthur Keith, married Louise Carter Hill, November 16, 1920.

CHILDREN

Anne Louise Keith, born September 16, 1925.

Alden Keith, married Mrs. Clara Foster, October 16, 1922.

James Dyer Keith, married Laura Elizabeth Capron, June 1, 1892.

CHILDREN

James Monroe Keith, born March 7, 1893.
Ann Hooker VII, born June 29, 1895.

James Monroe Keith, married Elizabeth Marie Casey, March 12, 1917.

CHILDREN

Betty Ann Keith, born January 18, 1918.

Addie Mabel Keith, married F. Farnsworth Baker, January 3, 1893.

CHILDREN

Farnsworth Keith Baker, born August 6, 1894.
Robert Monroe Baker, born August 23, 1898.

Farnsworth Baker, married Ann Goodwin, August 14, 1917.

Louise Florence Keith, married Seth Nichols, June 9, 1923.

Grace Chamberlain Keith, married Edward Chase Wilson, November 16, 1897.

## BETHUEL KEITH (101)

110. Dr. Samuel Keith, born July 16, 1821; died January 7, 1912. Married Millicent Benson, June 17, 1847, who died October 31, 1901. (Graduate of University Medical College of New York in 1854).

CHILDREN

Gertrude A. Keith, born March 15, 1850.
Dellie May Keith, born February 3, 1851; died April 26, 1856.
Millicent Keith, born October 31, 1855; died November 17, 1855.

111. Henry Clay Keith, born April 26, 1823; died June 21, 1888. Married September 4, 1849, Ruth Jones Canney, born February 7, 1827; died November, 1898.

CHILDREN

Albert Arthur, born January 30, 1851.
Mary Addie, born September 23, 1855.
John Henry, born January 27, 1858.

Albert Arthur, married 1st: Margaret McKahan, March 25, 1874; 2nd: Abbie Helen Ballard, June 11, 1890.

CHILDREN

*First Marriage*

Lewis Henry Keith, born November 4, 1879, (Minneapolis).

Lewis Henry, married Luella Louise Groat, September 5, 1900.

CHILDREN

Kenneth Monroe, born October 9, 1902.
Hudson Arthur, born March 28, 1910.

John Henry, married Julia Henrietta Hubbard, December 29, 1886.

Mary Addie, married Eugene A. Merrill, September 6, 1876; who died December 4, 1928.

CHILDREN

Ezra Birdette, born November 29, 1877.
May, born April 19, 1880.
Keith, born April 2, 1887.
Eleanor, born April 10, 1891.
Constance, born November 26, 1892; died January 5, 1893.

Ezra Birdette Merrill, married 1st: Mabel Brown, February 1, 1908; 2nd: Gladys Elizabeth Sewell, August 22, 1917.

CHILDREN

*First Marriage*

Ezra Brown Merrill, born January 3, 1909.

*Second Marriage*

Constance, born October 19, 1918.
May, born June 14, 1921.
Janette, born September 7, 1922.
Elizabeth Estelle, born March 2, 1930.

May Merrill, married Clarence Day Shepard, May 8, 1902.

CHILDREN

Merrill Shepard, born March 30, 1905.
David Prindle, born March 11, 1908.
Helen Clare, born August 21, 1912.
Clarence Day Shepard, Jr., born July 31, 1914.

Keith Merrill, married Mary Katharine Ayer, of Boston, May 7, 1917.

CHILDREN

Keith Merrill, Jr., born September 23, 1918.
Rosemary Katharine, born October 17, 1920.
Eugenia Ayer, born March 11, 1922.

Eleanor Merrill, married Thomas Stewart Harris, December 31, 1913.

CHILDREN

Eleanor Merrill, born July 4, 1915.
Thomas Stewart, Jr., born March 27, 1917.
Muriel, born April 22, 1919.

## BETHUEL KEITH (101)

112. Dr. George Hackett Keith, born May 4, 1825; died June 15, 1882. Married Anna Judson Going ——; 2nd: Henrietta S. Jewett, July 2, 1863, who died May 30, 1924.

CHILDREN

Walter Jewett Keith, born August 17, 1866.
Mabel Jewett Keith, born October 30, 1870.
Max LeRoy Keith, born June 10, 1873.
George Keith, born November 18, 1879.

Walter Jewett Keith, married Nella Yerxa, June 6, 1888.

CHILDREN

Chester Woodford Keith, born June 20, 1889; died January 13, 1894.
Roland Jewett Keith, born August 13, 1892; died January 9, 1894.
Evelyn Jewett Keith, born March 23, 1896.
Priscilla Keith, born April 2, 1900.

Mabel Jewett Keith, married Samuel Davis, September 30, 1896.

CHILDREN

Samuel Keith Davis, born December 26, 1897.
Laura Davis, born July 28, 1899.

Samuel Davis, married ——.

CHILDREN

Samuel Keith Davis, Jr., born July 20, 1923.
William B. Davis, born March 19, 1925.
Camille Davis, born January 16, 1926.

Laura Davis, married Howard Hamlin.

Max LeRoy Keith, married Anna Lundberg, August 21, 1902.

CHILDREN

James Monroe Keith, born July 20, 1906.
Maxine Keith, born March 25, 1911.

George Herbert Keith, married 1st: Katherine O'Lena Adams, June 20, 1900; 2nd: Clara A. Stites, November 16, 1929.

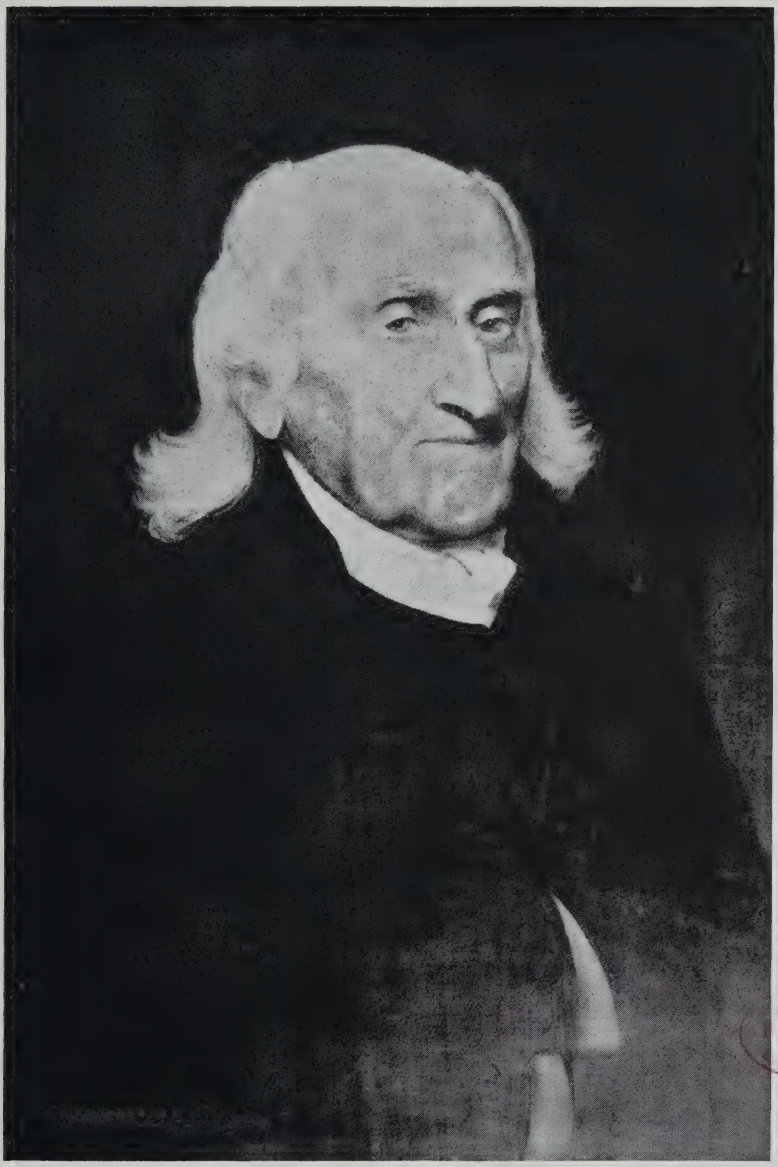
CHILDREN

*First Marriage*

Ester Huggett Keith, born December 9, 1901.
Eleanor May Keith, born February 17, 1904.
Katherine Ann Keith, born June 9, 1906.
Ruth Henrietta Keith, born May 16, 1913.

## THE LINE OF DESCENT FROM JOHN ALDEN OF THE DEACON BETHUEL KEITH FAMILY

Rev. James Keith, born 1644; died 1719; of Aberdeen, Scotland. Settled in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, 1661. Married 1st: Susanna Edson, born 1638; died 1703; 2nd: Mrs. Mary Williams, of Taunton.



IBRARY

JOHN ALDEN

*Great Grandson of John Alden who Married Priscilla Mullins*

Children (10)

Fifth—Timothy Keith, married Hannah Fobes (daughter of Deacon Edward Fobes, and Elizabeth Howard).

Children (4)

Second—Abiah Keith, married Mary Snell (daughter of Joseph Snell and Hannah William, of Taunton).

Children (9)

Sixth—Asa Keith, married Susanna Cary in 1774, (daughter of Lieutenant Ephraim Cary, Jr., and Susanna Alden, great great granddaughter of John Alden.)

John Alden, married Priscilla Mullins—

son

Joseph, married Mary Simmons—

son

Isaac, married Mehitable Allen (daughter of Samuel Allen of Braintree, and Sarah Partridge of Duxbury)—

son

Captain Ebenezer, married Anna Keith (daughter of Joseph, 2nd son of Rev. James Keith)—

daughter

Susanna Alden, married Ephraim Cary, Jr. (son of Ephraim Cary, Sr., and Hannah Waldo)—

daughter

Susanna Cary, married Asa Keith (father of Deacon Bethuel Keith)

son

Deacon Bethuel Keith, married Mary Pearson.

CHILDREN

Mary Keith Sprague
Martha Keith Ainsworth
Sally
Amelia Keith Bannister
Bethuel
Asa
Susan Glidden Morey
James Monroe
Samuel
Henry Clay (daughter, Adelaide Keith Merrill)
George Hackett

*Nahum Mitchell — 1840.*

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